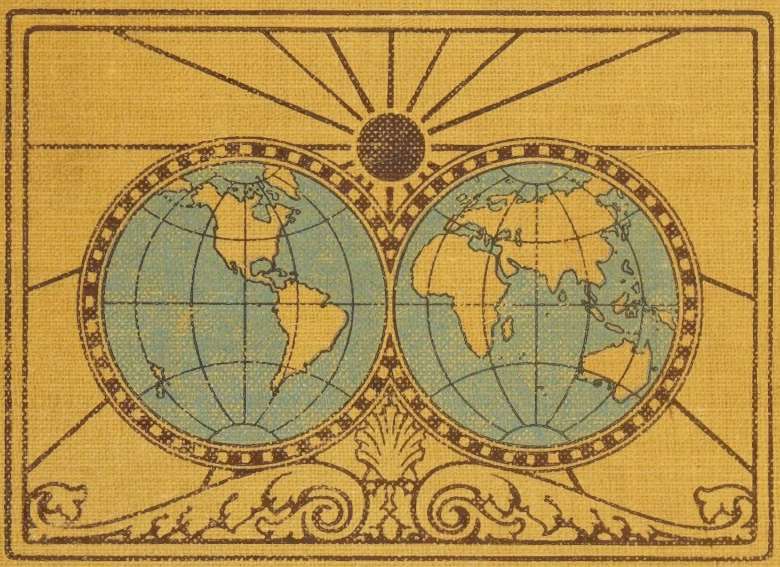
SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR



THIRD SERIES

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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A GROUP OF NURSES WITH THEIR LITTLE CHARGES, AND TWO MENDICANT NUNS, JAPAN

Baby carriages are almost unknown in Japan. Baby takes an airing strapped to mother's back, or securely fastened across the shoulders of brother or sister, or, as in this instance, of the nurse.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

PICTURING THE PEOPLE, NATURAL PHENOMENA AND ANIMAL LIFE OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THIRD SERIES

EDITED BY

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR

DIRECTOR AND EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
U. S. A.

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

THE National Geographic Society, which publishes this volume, is by many thousands the largest scientific society in the world and the most unique educational association in existence.

The National Geographic Society was founded in January, 1888, by a small group of explorers and research students in Washington, "to promote the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." For the first ten years its membership was limited exclusively to technical geographers. They were ambitious that the Society should conduct explorations and researches of its own, and that it should also strive to make the study of geography more interesting in our schools and to the public at large. But to achieve these laudable purposes more funds were necessary than were provided by the small annual fees of several hundred members. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who became president of the organization in 1898, suggested that both objects might be secured if the Society could develop a geographical magazine of sufficient interest to be supported by the public; that a magazine of large circulation would earn a revenue for the Society which could be devoted to explorations and research, and at the same time the magazine, by reaching many thousands of readers each month, would also accomplish the second object of the society, namely—popularize geographical study.

The Society adopted Dr. Bell's suggestion and opened its doors to all who desired to promote geographical science—teachers, lawyers, bankers, agriculturists, engineers, physicians. Every worthy man or woman who wished to study the world upon which we live was admitted to its membership rolls—the only limitation being that he or she be nominated by one already a member—and at the same time the journal of the society, which had hitherto been strictly technical, and which the Society had with difficulty supported, was changed so as to appeal to every thoughtful, but not necessarily technical, reader. The scientific standard of the magazine was maintained, but many popular features were added and the articles were designed to be of interest to every one.

The plan has proved most successful. To-day the Society has a membership of 150,000, an income of more than $350,000 a year, and after payment of all expenses for its very handsome magazine, has an annual sum of $50,000 to $60,000 available for geographical research and exploration. Thus the National Geographic Society, unlike every other scientific society, is supported in luxury by its magazine, instead of being cramped to support its journal.

The popularity and success of the National Geographic Magazine are justified by its contents. No magazine in the world prints so many wonderfully unique illustrations, such large, useful, and distinctive maps, or so many stimulating and instructive articles by prominent men as the National Geographic Magazine. In its educational value we believe the magazine is unequaled by any other periodical.

Explorers in the most remote corners of the earth are identified with the National Geographic Society and this magazine. Its truthful narratives rival in interest the fables of old, and the wonders of photography are revealed in its illustrations.

The magazine each year makes a volume of 1,300 pages, containing more than eleven hundred pictures, several large colored maps, and several panoramas. Some special features of the magazine, besides its maps and illustrations, are:

1. Timely information about those parts of the world most prominent in the public eye. It has recently published a China number, with 120 illustrations, and a map of China, 16 x 24 inches, in colors; a Panama Canal number, with forty-eight illustrations: a Russia-Siberia number, with 100 illustrations, fifty

THE HUBBARD GLACIER, YAKUTAT BAY, ALASKA

This beautiful glacier was named after Gardiner Greene Hubbard, first president of the National Geographic Society, by Prof. Israel C. Russell, who discovered the glacier in 1890 while leading the National Geographic Society Expedition to Alaska of that year. The Hubbard glacier has a total known length of twenty-eight miles, only the lower portion being explored. It reaches the sea and discharges icebergs from a tidal cliff nearly five miles long and 250 to 300 feet high. Upon its lower surface three of the largest and best-known Swiss glaciers — the Aletsch, Rhone, and Mer de Glace — might be superposed without covering the whole width of the glacier. The front of this glacier is so high that a man's figure looks puny against it, and, indeed, a lofty modern office building, such as the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, might stand beside it and the roof would barely overtop the ice cliff, which also extends deep beneath the waters of the fiord.— *Photograph by Lawrence Martin.*

THE WORLD
showing
PRINCIPAL TRANSPORTATION LINES
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
Franz Josef Land
Spitzbergen
Cape Chelyuskin
New Siberia Is.
Nova Zembla
Kara Sea
North Cape
Tungusca
ALASKA
SIBERIA
ASIA
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH AMERICA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
EUROPE
Archangel
St. Petersburg
Reikiavik
Iceland
Frondhjem
Stockholm
Copenhagen
Hamburg
Berlin
London
Liverpool
Glasgow
Brussels
Amsterdam
Odessa
Vienna
Marseilles
Constantinople
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Tashkent
Baku
Teheran
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Jerusalem
Damascus
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Tunis
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Fez
Madeira Is.
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Behring Str.
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Nagasaki
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Hongkong
Manila
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Wake I. (To U.S.)
Marcus I.
Caroline Is.
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being in colors; a National Parks number, with ninety illustrations; a Mexico number, with a map in five colors, 17 x 24½ inches, and fifty-four illustrations; a Philippine number, with 102 illustrations; a North Africa number, with articles on Morocco and Tunis, etc., with fifty-five illustrations; a Portugal number with fifty-two illustrations of Portugal and its colonies; a mountain number, with forty pictures of the world's most beautiful and famous peaks; an Alaska number with superb illustrations of the mighty mountains of our northern territory; an Africa number, with a large map; an Arctic number, with a map 18 x 18 inches in nine colors, showing routes of all explorers, etc., and three wild game numbers, each containing over seventy extraordinary photos of bull moose, caribou, deer, pelicans, wild geese, man-o'-war birds, etc., by Hon. George Shiras, 3d.

2. Wonderfully illustrated articles of foreign travel and foreign people.

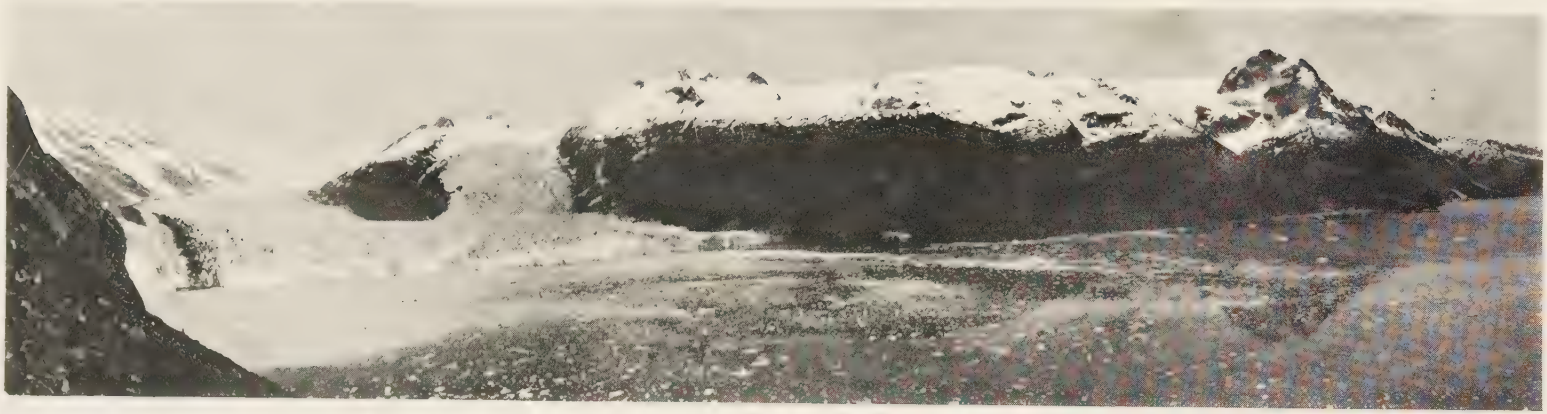
A recent number contains sixty superb pictures illustrating the people and marvelous temples of India; the most remarkable series of Indian photographs yet published. Another number contains seventy full-page illustrations of scenes in fascinating Ceylon. Another number, sixty full-page pictures of the most profusely and richly carved group of buildings in the world, in Cambodia.

3. A popular and authentic record of the marvelous geographic work of the United States Government. The Government Reclamation Service, for instance, has a fund of $100,000,000, which is being invested in irrigation works. The United States Forest Service has charge of 134,606,058 acres of forest land, worth $1,500,000,000; the United States Department of Agriculture has explorers scouring the earth for new plants and new fruits with which to enrich our country.

The National Geographic Magazine is sent to every member of the National Geographic Society free of charge. As stated above, it is printed by the Society for the sole purpose of increasing and diffusing geographic knowledge. It is not published to make a fortune for any individual, but is the property of a great national organization which reinvests practically all receipts from the Magazine in the publication itself, or in research work by the Society.

The National Geographic Society is conducting explorations in many regions. In 1912, in co-operation with Yale University, it has maintained a large expedition in Peru, making geographical, geological, and archæological investigations around Cuzco, in a region which is generally believed to have been the birthplace of the famous and little-known Inca race. It also has an expedition in Alaska investigating the recent eruption of Mount Katmai, this study being preliminary to a comprehensive investigation of what is perhaps the most stupendous volcanic belt on the earth. Another party is making a biological survey of the country east of Hudson Bay. The Society has just concluded a series of investigations, extending over three years, of the glaciers of Alaska, one of the most important fields of geographical research in America. Its earlier expeditions to Alaska did much pioneer work in the exploration of that territory. In 1902, the Society sent an expedition to Mount Pelée and La Souffrière to study the terrible eruptions of these volcanoes. The Society has assisted various Arctic expeditions, notably the last expedition of Robert E. Peary, which discovered the North Pole, April 6, 1909. In 1909, it sent to Sicily a trained geologist to investigate the Messina earthquake. A popular account of all expeditions is printed in the Magazine, while the technical results appear in separate monographs published by the Society.

Other activities of the Society include the maintenance of a geographical library at its headquarters in Washington, the award of gold medals for achievements in discovery and geographical research, and an annual series of addresses at the National Capital by prominent men. During the past several years the



PANORAMA OF BARRY GLACIER AND MOUNT GANNETT, 9,240 FEET, ALASKA

Named for Henry Gannett, president of the National Geographic Society, since January, 1910, and who in 1899 first mapped the Barry Glacier.— *Photograph by Lawrence Martin.*

HARVARD GLACIER FROM SHORE NORTH OF COLLEGE POINT, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA

Harvard Glacier has a frontage of five miles from tip to tip.

Photograph by Lawrence Martin.

Society's program has included President Taft, President Roosevelt, Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer Panama Canal, Robert E. Peary, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, Ambassador Bryce, Ambassador Jusserand, Roald Amundsen, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Gifford Pinchot, Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell, George Kennan, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Dr. L. O. Howard, etc. The addresses are published in the Magazine.

The handsome building which the association occupies was erected by the family of its first president, Hon. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, as a memorial to him, and given to the Society for its home.

Thus the ambitions of the founders of the National Geographic Society are being fulfilled and a splendid force for the study of the world on which we live has gradually been created. More than one million people each month are reading the geographical matters which the Society distributes through its Magazine, and the study of our own land, of other peoples and other countries, is being constantly encouraged.

Probably no other mental pursuit is at once so entertaining and so beneficial, because of its broadening influence and practical value, as the study of geography. One reason that ex-President Roosevelt has such a keen appreciation of the needs of all sections of the United States is that he has made it his business to study the geographical conditions of every section. From geographical history he knows that ruthless devastation of forests and reckless overgrazing are followed by deserts, and that, therefore, forest reserves and grazing restrictions are necessary to protect our future prosperity. His devotion to the Isthmian Canal, to the government irrigation works, involving millions of dollars, to the development of our unrivaled waterways, and to the preservation of our natural resources, are largely inspired by his constant study of the map and geographical history and geographical relations.

Great Britain's success in acquiring the choicest portions of the globe is partially explained by the fact that her statesmen have usually kept a good map and secret reports of reliable explorers before them when a "partition" or adjustment of boundaries was in progress; while the rapid development of Germany's foreign commerce in recent years emphasizes the truth that a knowledge of other nations and other peoples is as essential to the success of a nation nowadays as an understanding of other men is necessary to the success of the individual.

But geography has also its lighter side. The returned traveler always finds at home an audience appreciative of his tales of strange sights in foreign lands. That same trait in human nature which makes gossiping about our neighbor's family so popular makes us eager to hear about the customs and manner of life of other peoples. The world has become so small that we are now a "family of nations," who gossip about one another, and if we cannot exchange visits, we can, at least, read about each other, and, better still, barter photographs.

The First and Second Series of "Scenes From Every Land" were received with so much favor, the entire edition being almost immediately disposed of, that the Third Series is now presented. The illustrations in this new volume are all different from those contained in the First and Second Series. All the pictures in this collection have previously appeared in the National Geographic Magazine, so that those who desire further information about them can turn to the original number of the Magazine.

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR,
Director and Editor, National Geographic Society.

THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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PORTION OF THE CLIFF OF A TYPICAL ALASKAN GLACIER, LA PEROUSE GLACIER, COMPARED TO THE BATTLESHIP "MICHIGAN"

Photograph by Lawrence Martin.

SAILING BY VAST HERDS OF WALRUS IN BERING STRAIT IN THE SUMMER OF 1910

THE MALAMUTE CHORUS, NOME, ALASKA

The Pacific walrus is being very rapidly exterminated. The survivors are being driven farther north each year. Such numbers of the animal as shown in this picture had not been seen for some years, and similar herds will probably never be seen again. Fifteen years ago the number of walrus tusks from Alaska sold in San Francisco amounted to over 10,000. Now the sales are less than 100 per year.— *Photographs by Dobbs, of Nome, Alaska.*

The celebrated English navigator, James Cook, who met vast herds of walrus in Bering Sea hundreds of miles south of their present limit, wrote of them as follows: "They lie in herds of many hundreds on the ice, huddling over one another like swine. (They lie just like a lot of pigs in a yard.) They roar and bray so very loud that in the night, or in foggy weather, they gave us notice of the vicinity of the ice before we could see it. We never found the whole herd asleep, some being always on the watch. These on the approach of the boat would awaken those next to them, and the alarm being thus gradually communicated, the whole herd would awake presently. But they were seldom in a hurry to get away till after they had been once fired at; then they would tumble over one another into the sea in the utmost confusion."

The Pacific walrus is considerably larger than the walrus found on the Greenland and Ellesmere Land coasts, and whose hunting is such exciting sport. See descriptions by Peary in "The North Pole." — *Photograph by Dobbs, of Nome, Alaska.*

A typical group of north Greenland Eskimos, taken at the village of Karnah, showing only women and children. The clothing seen here is mostly of sealskin, though the boys have bearskin pants; some of the women have trimmings of blue fox skin. In the background is seen one of their tents or tupics.— *Photograph by Dr. Theodore Le Boutillier.*

The sealing industry in the North Atlantic Ocean is carried on in March and April, when the Arctic ice comes south in vast fields. On this the Harp and Hood seals whelp. Big steamers force their way through it, collecting and killing the helpless young. The picture shows a ship's crew hauling sealskins with fat on to their ship. Labrador seals are real seals, and not the fur-bearing "*Otaridæ*" of the Pacific. The Hoods are of immense size and height, and by no means to be carelessly approached when with their young. Their strength is well shown by there being found in their stomachs shells that do not exist less than ninety fathoms down, at which depth they must withstand a pressure of eleven atmospheres, while puny man, with all his apparatus, has not been able to descend thirty fathoms. That a young seal can rival the fatted calf on his own ground is attested by the fact that a white coat, or Kotik, of thirty-eight inches long will have an immodest waist of thirty-four inches round. — *Photograph from Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell.*

A ROOKERY OF THE FUR SEAL, ON THE PRIBYLOF ISLANDS

This rookery, at the southern end of St. Paul Island, is nearly a mile in length, and formerly had an enormous number of seals, perhaps 500,000, but now contains only a few scattered harems, mostly of small size. In the middle foreground are several "pods" of pups. When the pups are only a few days old they leave the family circle and congregate together on the outskirts of the harem, where they sleep and play. This "podding" serves the useful purpose of keeping the pups out of the way of fighting and trampling bulls.— *Photograph from Hugh M. Smith, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.*

A BIG BLUE OR SULPHUR-BOTTOM WHALE, JAPAN

The blue or sulphur-bottom whale found in all our oceans is not only the largest animal that lives to-day, but is also, so far as is now known, the largest animal that has ever existed on the earth or in its waters. Many stories are told of the almost incredible way in which these animals can pull. Mr. Roy C. Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History, and the author of this photograph, relates seeing a blue whale with a harpoon between the shoulders drag the ship, with engines at full speed astern, through the water almost as though it had been a rowboat. Specimens have been measured which reached a length of eighty-seven feet and in all probability weighed as much as seventy-five tons. Although the mouth is enormous, large enough in fact to permit ten or twelve men to stand upright in it, the throat measures only about nine inches in diameter.

These animals, like most of the "whalebone whales," usually feed on minute crustaceans, a shrimp about three-quarters of an inch long. They probably never eat fish of any kind if other food is to be had, and of the many stomachs which Mr. Andrews examined, in not one could anything but the little red crustaceans be found. From the stomach of one blue whale at Vancouver Island five barrels (1,215 pounds) of shrimp were taken, and it was by no means full.

THE GREYHOUND OF THE SEA, A FEMALE FINBACK WHALE, ALASKA

The finback, closely related to the blue whale, has been called the "greyhound of the sea," for its long, slender body is built on the lines of a racing yacht and the animal can equal the speed of the fastest steamship. Little is known about the breeding habits of whales, except that the young of whales are born alive, and are suckled and vigorously defended by the mother, as in the case of land mammals.— *Photograph by Roy C. Andrews, American Museum of Natural History.*

BUDDHIST NUNS, NEAR SEOUL, KOREA

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

LAUNDRESS AND STREET BABY,
SEOUL, KOREA

A STREET SCENE, SEOUL,
KOREA

The dress of laboring women of Korea is shown in these two illustrations. Women of the middle class, when in public, wear a white skirt over the head, which conceals the face from view but enables the wearer to see. *Photographs by William Wismer Chapin*

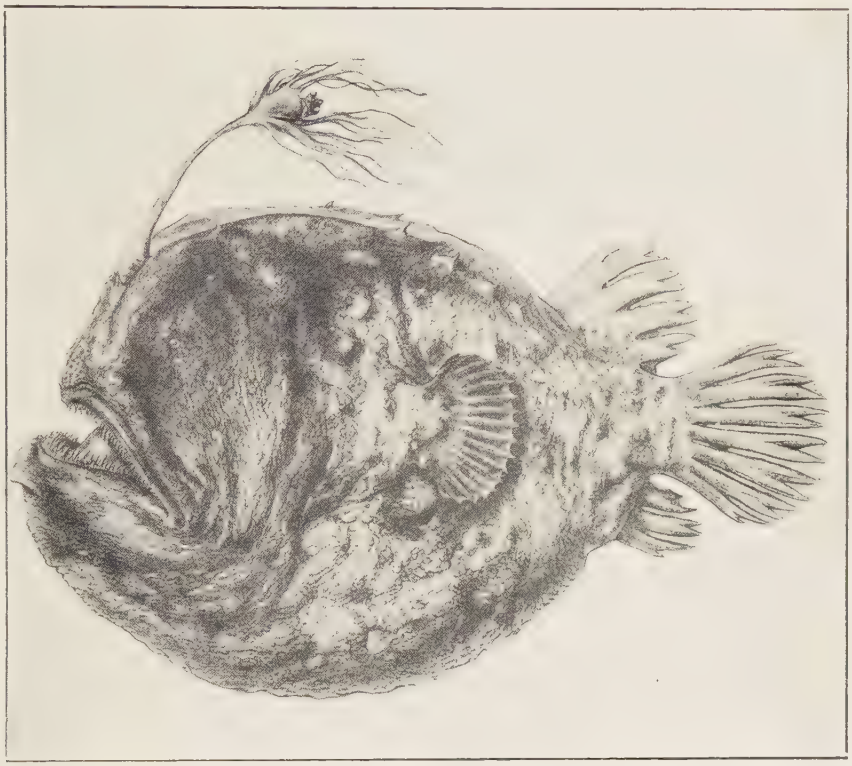
A BIG BULL SPERM WHALE, VANCOUVER ISLAND

In the upper portion of the head the whale has an immense oil-tank in which the valuable "spermaceti" is found in a liquid condition and from which it may be dipped out with a bucket when an incision has been made. From a sperm whale sixty feet in length, which was sent to the American Museum from Japan, twenty barrels of spermaceti were taken out of the "case" and the surrounding fat. This oil congeals as soon as it is cooled by the air.

The sperm whale is the animal which yields ambergris, the valuable substance used so extensively in the manufacture of our best perfumes. Ambergris is only found in "sick" whales, that is, its presence is not normal, but is caused by a pathological condition of the intestines. Contrast the huge head and bulky frame of this species with the "racing build" of the finback whale shown on page 18.— *Photograph by Roy C. Andrews, American Museum of Natural History.*

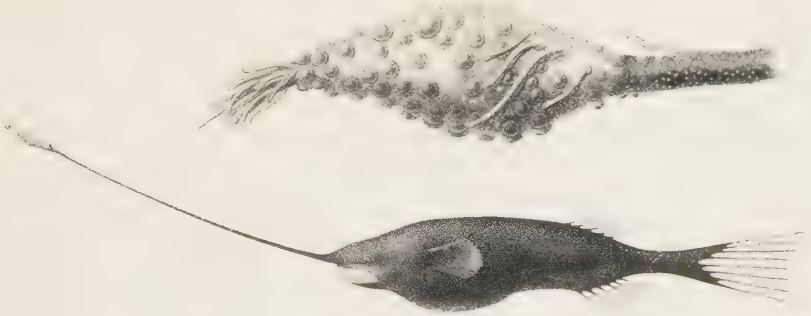
SALMON SWIMMING UP THE SURFACE OF THE APRON IN THE SWIFT WATER BELOW THE CAZADERO DAM, OREGON

The strength of these fish is evidenced by their wonderful runs through water which would seem calculated to dash them to pieces. No rapid is too rough for them to scale and no fall is too high for them to attempt. Mr. Shirley C. Hulse, author of this photograph, writes: "I have seen them run under a power-house into the draft-tubes and buck the current till they were washed back, limp and exhausted. They would then retire to a still place, rest up, and come back to try it again. It is said that by leaping and swimming they can surmount a twenty-foot fall, and I believe that there is no doubt that they can make a twelve-foot fall."



AN ANGLER FISH. NOTE THE FILAMENTS OR BAIT WHICH LURE OTHER FISH

When the angler is hungry it hunts out a convenient place in shallow waters, where its color and markings make the fish indistinguishable from the sea-bottom. Here it lies quietly, often as if dead, while its floating filaments, kept in motion by the tide, decoy other fish, which never discover their mistake until too late to escape from the angler's merciless jaws.



A FISH WHICH CARRIES A LANTERN

This fish lives at a depth of more than a mile beneath the surface. As no light penetrates so far, nature has given it a phosphorescent bulb which illuminates its way. The tiny fish shown in this picture was dredged in the Indian Ocean at a depth of more than a mile (7,200 feet). The bulb-like upper figure is an enlargement of its torch. The fish is one and one-half inches long (excluding the rod and bulb). It swims with the rod and torch pointed straight forward, and is a most successful forager. Not only the curiosity of the little deep-sea fishes, but their appetite is appealed to by the worm-like objects close to or in relief against the phosphorescent bulb of the anglers.

Photographs from Dr. Theodore Gill, U. S. National Museum.

FEMALE HOUSE-FLY RESTING ON GLASS AND SEEN FROM ABOVE

The house-fly swallows many kinds of germs and spores, and deposits them all day long at intervals of a few minutes in its excreta, the "fly specks." These germs and spores pass through the fly in less than an hour, and come out in the fly specks alive and uninjured. Flies spread more germs in this way than in any other. The house-fly sticks close to man and is a dangerous agent in the spread of human diseases. Diseases of animals and plants are spread in the same way. The hairs on the back of a fly are not a haphazard arrangement, but correspond in number and location on all house-flies.— *Photograph by N. A. Cobb.*

FRONT VIEW OF THE HEAD OF A HOUSE-FLY

The fly is one of the most highly organized of insects. The two large areas studded with thousands of facets or lenses are the compound eyes. The three simple eyes are seen at the top of the head in the middle. The two large pendant organs with "peacock feathers" on them are the antennæ, or "feelers." A fly can see in all angular directions.—*Photograph by N. A. Cobb.*

CHARLES MONDENG AND HIS SON NORMAN DEMONSTRATING ADEL BEES AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Norman Mondeng is only eleven years old, yet he handles bees without fear. His entire clothing was a bathing suit. Mr. Mondeng and his son were awarded the first prize for bee demonstration — first prize on golden Italian bees and first prize on leather-colored Italian bees.

A LIVE BEE HAT

Growing bees for pleasure or profit is one of those American industries whose magnitude is entirely unsuspected by the average citizen. According to a recent report there are approximately 800,000 persons keeping bees in the United States, and the annual output of honey and beeswax is estimated as worth $22,000,000.

Photographs from "A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture," by A. I. and E. R. Root.

BEES WHICH HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE FIELDS WITH GREAT LOADS OF POLLEN

Note the bee in the lower right-hand corner, with two masses of pollen on its legs almost as large as its body. The rear legs of each bee have a "pollen-basket," to which is transferred the pollen which it gathers by means of its tongue and the rough hairs and spines on its fore and middle legs. On entering the hive the bee crosses its pollen-laden legs and then kicks the loads off to the bottom of the cells. Nursing bees then take the pollen and mash it down into a hard cake for food for the brood.— *Photograph from "A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture," by A. I. and E. R. Root.*

THE KING OF THE ANIMAL WORLD 15,000,000 YEARS AGO. DISCOVERED BY C. D. WALCOTT ON MT. WAPTA

Fragments of a colony of marine animals on a slab of black rock with many trilobites (dark) and shells of the Sidney crab (light). These creatures lived before the day of the fish or of any other vertebrate animal; land plants, and even marine vegetable life, were almost unrepresented. Other animals of the sea however existed in great profusion and here and there conditions were so favorable for their burial in the mud and sand of the Cambrian sea that they were preserved unbroken, and throughout all the processes of rock-making and mountain-building they have escaped destruction. In one of these favorable places in the Canadian Rockies the most delicate of organisms like the jelly fish have been so exquisitely preserved that one can hardly realize that they were buried in the mud fifteen to twenty million years ago and have remained undisturbed while several miles of thickness of sediment were deposited over them, changed into rock elevated into mountain masses, and later eroded into the present mountains and canyons.

SOME OF THE ANIMALS THAT LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES MANY AGES AGO. BRONTOSAURUS

The Brontosaurus ranged from forty to sixty feet long. Their thigh bones measured five to six feet in height, being the largest single bone known to us, while some of the vertebræ were four and one-half feet high, exceeding in dimensions those of the whale. — *Frank F. A. Lucas, Director American Museum of Natural History, in "Animals of the Past." Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn.*

THE LARGEST OF MODERN REPTILES (*Gavialis gangeticus*) COMPARED TO A SIX-FOOT MAN

The gavial sometimes attains a length of thirty feet, and is found in India, along the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Despite its great size and bulk and its tooth-studded jaws, it is a timid animal, dashing into the silty, opaque water at the sight of man. — *Photograph by Raymond L. Ditmars, New York Zoölogical Park.*

A NEWLY ARRIVED ANACONDA FROM SOUTH AMERICA

She is nineteen feet long. The snake is not so long as some of the big pythons of the Zoölogical Gardens, but is the thickest ever exhibited in the New York Zoölogical Park. She is thirty-six inches in girth.- *Photograph by Elwin R. Sanborn, and copyright by New York Zoölogical Society.*

SCENE IN THE SNAKE DANCE OF THE HOPI INDIANS. EVERY OTHER MAN HAS A SQUIRMING LIVE RATTLESNAKE IN HIS MOUTH

Photograph by A. C. Vroman, of Pasadena, California.

THE END OF THE SNAKE DANCE. WAITING FOR THE HOPI MAIDENS TO BRING THE SACRED MEAL

The stooping figure in the left foreground is about to recover the snake on the ground by first tickling it so that it will uncoil. Note the handful of live rattlesnakes held by different individuals.— *Photograph by A. C. Vroman, of Pasadena, California.*

A HOPI BELLE, DRESSED FOR THE SNAKE DANCE

Photograph by P. G. Gates, of Pasadena, California.

TAAL VOLCANO (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS) FROM BAÑADERO THE MORNING AFTER THE GREAT ERUPTION OF JANUARY, 1911

Note at the left the black mud belching from the crater.

Photograph by Charles Martin and from Dean C. Worcester.

SCIENTISTS UNDER FIRE

Government Photographer Charles Martin and Geologist Wallace E. Pratt, both of the Philippine Bureau of Science, on the edge of the crater of Taal Volcano on the day of the great eruption. Fifteen minutes after these young men left Volcano Island there occurred a tremendous explosion, sending forth a cloud of mud and fumes which rolled down the slopes of the volcano, enveloping the island completely.— *Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.*

PEASANT IN RAIN-COAT AND HAT, SEOUL, KOREA

The raincoat is made of several overhanging layers of straw, like a thatched roof.

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

A HIGH-CLASS WOMAN'S CHAIR, SEOUL, KOREA

Women of the wealthy class never venture on the street except within a closely-curtained chair, borne by coolies.

A FUNERAL CAR, SEOUL, KOREA

Photographs by William Wisner Chapin.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

Scene on Volcano Island, January 31, 1911, the day after the great eruption.

Photograph by Charles Martin and from Dean C. Worcester.

SCENE OF DESOLATION AFTER THE ERUPTION OF MT. TAAL, JANUARY, 1911

An immense body of steam and gases, heavily charged with fine volcanic ejecta, swept downward and outward in all directions from the crater rim. It stripped Volcano Island bare of all vegetation, caused a huge wave to extend outward over the surface of the lake, blew houses to bits, broke off many great forest trees, bent saplings, bushes, bamboo, and tall grasses to the ground on the mainland, and dealt instant death to 1,400 human beings. Among the few creatures which escaped death on Volcano Island during the great eruption were two puppies, which may be seen in the hands of the constabulary officer. — *Photograph by Charles*

THE WILD DANCERS AT BONTOC, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.

THE DELEGATES FROM LUBO WHO ARE COMING TO A CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY WORCESTER FOR THE FIRST TIME

They brought only one woman with them, which was a suspicious circumstance, as war parties take one woman, while friendly and trading parties take two.

The Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands holds yearly conferences with the Non-Christian tribes. The attendance at these conferences sometimes reaches 6,000 or 8,000, of whom the majority are fighting men of different and often of hostile tribes. To keep them in good humor and thus prevent quarreling during the twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the conferences, Secretary Worcester introduced American field sports and he also encourages dancing, of which the natives are very fond. — *Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.*

THE HEADMAN OF LUBO AND HIS WIFE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.

BONTOC IGOROTS DANCING, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The men crouch slightly as they dance. Their steps are springing and panther-like.

Photograph from Dean C. Worcester

BONTOC IGOROT GIRLS READY TO START IN A FOOT-RACE. THERE IS NO LACK OF CONTESTANTS IN ALL THE AMERICAN GAMES. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.

THE SLAPPING GAME OF THE BONTOC IGOROTS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The striker puts every ounce of strength which he possesses into a stroke delivered with the flat of his hand full upon the rigid thigh of his opponent. Knots of muscle spring out on his arm, back, and legs as he strikes, and the blow cracks like a revolver shot. The recipient endeavors, sometimes with rather poor success, to preserve an expression of contemptuous indifference.— *Photographs from Dean C. Worcester.*

BONTOC IGOROT SLAPPING GAME

Just after the blow. The man struck does not look happy. The judges examine his thigh. If the blow has been hard enough, blood will show just beneath the skin, and he will not have the satisfaction of taking a whack at his opponent; but, if this result has not been achieved, his opponent must take his place on the bench and be smitten. The contest continues until one succeeds in producing the bloody mark on the other.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HEAD-HUNTING. THE START OF A BONTOC IGOROT MEN'S FOOT-RACE

There is no beating the pistol at the start, no tripping or holding, "no pocketing."

Photographs by Dean C. Worcester.

A POPULAR AMERICAN SUBSTITUTE FOR HEAD-HUNTING: THE GREASED-POLE CONTEST, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The pole is a bamboo planted firmly in the ground and held in place with rattan guy-ropes. From a stick thrust into the top of the bamboo hangs a bag of coin. The wild man can climb like a monkey and he hails this opportunity with delight, but there is a surprise in store for him. Bamboo in its natural state is smooth enough but when it is thoroughly greased no living man can climb it. However, each new contestant wipes a little more of the grease off and goes a bit higher than his predecessor. Some climb with legs twisted around the bamboo, others use only their hands and feet.— *Photograph by Dean C. Worcester*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HEAD-HUNTING. A TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN BONTOC IGOROTS OF SAMOQUI AND TALUBIN

The pulling has just begun. The wild man of the Philippine Islands accepts with appreciation the American's greased-pole contests and wheelbarrow races, and grows enthusiastic over foot-races, but he has taken the tug-of-war to his bosom and made it his own.— *Photograph by Dean C. Worcester.*

TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN SAMOQUI AND TALUBIN
This photograph shows a part of the Talubin team pulling their hardest.
Photograph by Dean C. Worcester.

THE FINISH, SAMOQUI WINS

After seven and one-half minutes of pulling that would disable the members of a white team. This is the winning team.

Photograph by Dean C. Worcester.

LEADING OUT A CARABAO TO BE TORN TO PIECES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Note that almost every man is expectantly flourishing a bolo. When a rich Ifugao wants to give an especially important feast, he presents a carabao to his friends, who lead the animal out on the plaza to be hacked to pieces by the crowd — *Photograph from Dean C. Worcester.*

A CARABAO FEAST, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Some men lie flat on the ground and cut and hack on these others kneel, chopping away for dear life, while those who stand further back bend forward and strike with their bolos. Before the carabao is through kicking his intestines have been torn out and the crowd has a tug-of-war with them, each individual retaining what he can get. In ten minutes from the time the carabao is turned loose he has completely disappeared, having been chopped into bits and carried away. Nothing remains save a pile of partially digested fodder from his stomach, and small boys are hunting through this for stray bits of meat. — *Photograph from Dean C. Worcester*

A MANCHU MAN AND WIFE

This photograph gives excellent examples of the Manchu race, which, after centuries of sway, has recently been shorn of its power by the long-subject Chinese.— *Photograph and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.*

OUR FRIEND, THE PILGRIM

A little old man on a pilgrimage to the shrine on the sacred mountain of Koyasan, Japan. As he slowly makes his way along the lonely path, he tinkles the little bell which hangs from his neck and chants the invocation: "May our six senses be pure and the weather on the honorable mountain be fair."— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

PEASANTS CARRYING LIVE PIGS TO MARKET, KOREA

Each pig probably weighs nearly twice as much as the bearer.

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

DRAGON NING-PO, CHINA

Photograph and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

THE DRUM-TOWER AND THE EXTRAORDINARY SIGN-POSTS IN THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF MUKDEN, MANCHURIA

There is a keen rivalry among the shopkeepers as to which can put up the most georgeous and striking advertisement of their wares. The posts seriously impede traffic but the public never complain.— *Photograph and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.*

PEKING, A TYPICAL GATEWAY

Photograph and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

A MEMORIAL ARCH TO THE MEMORY OF A VIRTUOUS WIDOW, A COMMON WAYSIDE FEATURE IN WESTERN CHINA, NEAR KIUNG-CHOU

Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.

A REMARKABLE BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN (*Xylosma racemosum* Miq.). TREE FIFTY-FIVE FEET BY SIX FEET, AMONG THE SNOW-COVERED GRAVES, NEAR ICHANG, CHINA

China possesses a greater variety of trees than the whole of North America, and of ornamental shrubs has more varieties than are to be found in the temperate flora of all other lands. Many of her ornamental trees and shrubs are suitable for cultivation in the parks and gardens of the United States. The broad-leaved evergreens of China, of which a wonderful example is shown in the above photograph, would add immensely to the beauty of our landscape. It is hoped that several varieties will be found able to thrive in our American climate.— *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

AN IMMENSE *Ficus infectoria* Roxb., WAN HSIEN, YANG-TSE RIVER

The tree trunk is fifty feet high by fifteen feet thick, head ninety feet through. This tree belongs to the great fig family, to which the Banyan tree and the common rubber plant of our houses belong. We have no American tree like it — *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

TEMPLE, WITH BAMBOO (ON THE LEFT) AND NANMU TREES (*Machilus nanmu* Hemsl.), KUAN HSIEN, WESTERN SZECHUAN

The Nanmu tree furnishes one of the most valuable woods in China, used for temples and coffins. The Chinese have a strong appreciation of natural beauty, choosing the best sites for their temples and shrines, which are always adorned with rare and noble trees.— *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

PULLING A BOAT UP THE RAPIDS IN THE YANG-TSE GORGES, CHINA
Photograph by H. S. Elliott.

FIELDS OF WHITE OPIUM POPPY (*Papaver somniferum* Linn.), CULTIVATED BANKS OF THE YANG-TSE RIVER, FENGTU HSIEN, WESTERN SZECHUAN

The Chinese have been rigorously enforcing the program enacted by the last international opium conference, which required that the area of opium poppies cultivated in China should be reduced each year.— *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

THE GREAT EAST STREET IN CHENGTU, SZECHUAN, CHINA

Silk stores are very conspicuous along this street, for Chengtu is a noted silk center. The three parallel grooves in the middle of the street are the tracks used for the wheelbarrows, which are the principal means of transportation for men and goods in this, one of the most populous and finest of Chinese cities.— *Photograph by Rollin T. Chamberlin.*

CHENGTU RAPID TRANSIT; THE INTERPRETER ESSAYS THE WHEELBARROW ON A JOURNEY INTO THE SZECHUAN ALPS

Photograph by Rollin T. Chamberlin.

MEN LADEN WITH "BRICK TEA" FOR THIBET

One man's load weighs 317 pounds avoirdupois, the other's 298 pounds avoirdupois. Men carry this tea for hundreds of miles, accomplishing about six miles per day, over vile roads.

To the Thibetans and kindred tribesfolk tea is a necessity of life, and with most of their trade with China this commodity is taken in barter for their wool, skins, gold dust, medicine, etc., and the Chinese carry on an extensive and profitable trade with these people. The tea supplied by China to Thibetans is all grown in western China, and is of the roughest and poorest quality.— *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

MAIN ROAD FROM CHINA TO LHASSA (CAPITAL OF THIBET), HEREABOUTS BLASTED OUT OF HARD ROCKS, VALLEY OF THE TUNG RIVER, 4,000 FEET

Several men laden with "brick tea" appear in the left foreground.— *Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.*

Thousands of pilgrims come every year from all parts of China to visit the shrines and temples of the sacred mountain of Hunan, Nan Yoh Shan, one of the five sacred peaks of China. Early in October more than 10,000 pilgrims arrive daily. Some of the pilgrims travel from their homes on foot, coming great distances. They kneel and bow their heads down to the little stools which they carry in their hands every five, seven, or ten steps, according to the vow they have made. At one end of the stools are many sticks of incense, the burning of which is part of their worship. In a large majority of the cases the vows have been made on behalf of a sick mother, and the journeys are taken as an expression of thanksgiving in case of recovery, or as a prayer for mercies in the other world in case of a fatal issue of the illness. The leader of the above group, who stands at the extreme left, has made annual pilgrimages for twenty years — *Photograph from F. A. Keller, by courtesy of "China's Millions," of Toronto*

IN THE LAND OF THE CROSSBOW. LISSOO WARRIORS OF THE SALWIN VALLEY, YUNNAN, CHINA

The arrow shot by the crossbow is poisoned and travels with such speed that it will pierce a deal board an inch thick at seventy yards.

Photograph by George Forrest.

A LIANA BRIDGE IN THE LAND OF THE CROSSBOW, SHOWING APPROACHES AND FASTENINGS

Photograph by George Forrest.

A SHINTO PROCESSION IN KYOTO, JAPAN

The marching ceremonies of the lower class of Shintoists suggest to the tourist the clown part of a circus street parade, so grotesque is the appearance of many of those taking part. It is possible that the display is most impressive to the faithful, but it conveys no religious significance to others.

THE WOOD MARKET, SEOUL, KOREA

Note the bulls which are the beasts of burden in Korea; also the huge hats of the peasants.

Photographs by William Wisner Chapin.

ONE OF THE CITY GATES OF SEOUL, KOREA
(Inside the city wall.)
Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

A SHOE SHOP IN MUKDEN, CHINA

Photograph by Eliza R. Scidmore.

A GROUP OF CHINESE WOMEN AT SHIH-MEN KAN, YUNNAN, CHINA

Married women who have borne children have their hair done up on top of the head in the shape of a horn.— *Photograph from China Inland Mission, Toronto.*

A WOMAN OF NEPAL, OF MONGOLIAN TYPE

The jewelry is silver, gold, and glass beads. The large beads are of carved wood.— *Photograph from "Women of All Nations," Cassell & Co., New York, by Johnston & Hoffmann.*

OPEN-AIR THEATER AT HSING CHANG, NEAR KUAN HSIEN

The actors are doing their best to hold the attention of the audience, but the audience is vastly more interested in the American photographer, who slipped up quietly with the hope of getting a picture of the performers on the stage.— *Photograph by Rollin T. Chamberlin.*

NAGA WOMEN FROM THE PATKOI HILLS, ASSAM, INDIA

These women were employed in carrying rations for the staff engaged in a survey of these hills.

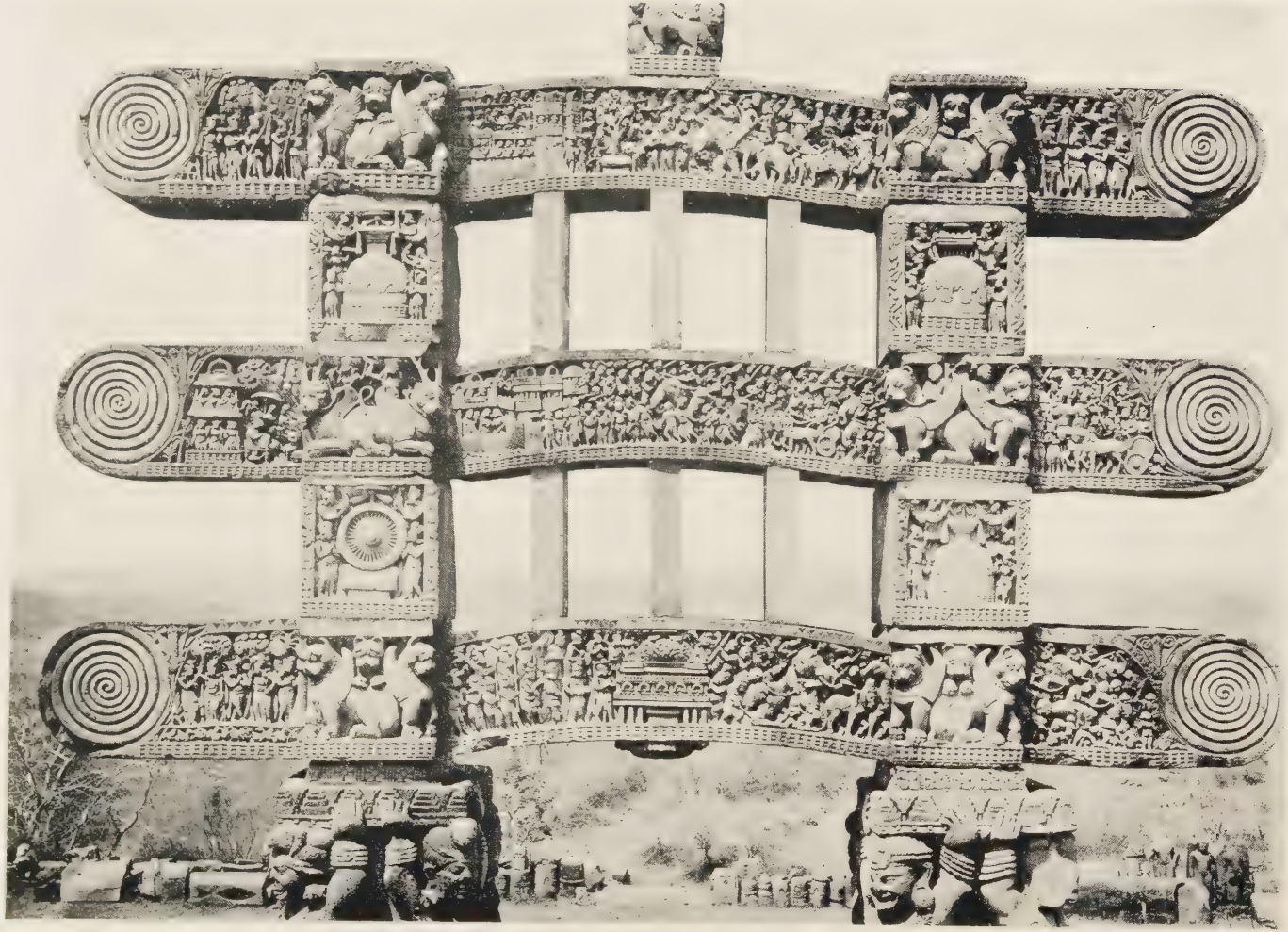
Photograph from "Women of All Nations," Cassell & Co., New York, by courtesy of Mrs. Frank Wilde.

THE GREAT TEMPLE AT BUDDHA GAYA, INDIA

The Great Temple of Maha Bodhi at Buddha Gaya, within one hundred miles of Benares, is the most sacred shrine of the Buddhist faith. This present temple succeeds earlier buildings, and is itself a seventh century construction. The tree at the right foreground is the Sacred Bo Tree, lineal descendant of the very same Bo Tree and occupying the same spot as the tree under which Gautama Buddha sat while he attained enlightenment. *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

ONE OF THE FOUR GATEWAYS IN THE STONE RAIL SURROUNDING THE GREAT MEMORIAL MOUND COVERING THE RELICS OF BUDDHA AT SANCHI, INDIA

The mound is 106 feet in diameter and forty-six feet in height, and was once entirely faced with sculptured stones. The mound is seen in the background of the picture. The stone rail was pierced by four gateways or Torans, each being a mass of wonderful carving, unequaled by anything of later date in India. This tope (mound) is believed to have been erected two centuries before Christ, its carved rail and Torans probably later. Three of the gateways remain in place. (See pages 80 and 81.)— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*



INNER SIDE OF THE WEST TORAN OR GATEWAY TO THE GREAT MOUND OR TOPE AT SANCHI

Note the multitudes of diverse figures in this and succeeding picture. The carving is in white sandstone and probably belongs to the second century, A. D. The winged lions show the influence of Babylonian art.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

INSIDE OF THE EAST TORAN OR GATEWAY OF THE BUDDHIST TOPE AT SANCHI, UPPER SECTION

All created beings are shown worshiping the sacred relics (in a tope or relic casket) and the Sacred Tree. Note how different this picture is from the others, on pages 79 and 80. In the middle panel of the middle arch are to be seen all sorts of animals worshiping the Sacred Tree: on the right is the garuda, to the left of which is the maha or five-headed cobra, and to the left of this two oxen with faces of men. Other mythical animals are seen in the group.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

THE GREAT TEMPLE AT BHUVANESHWAR

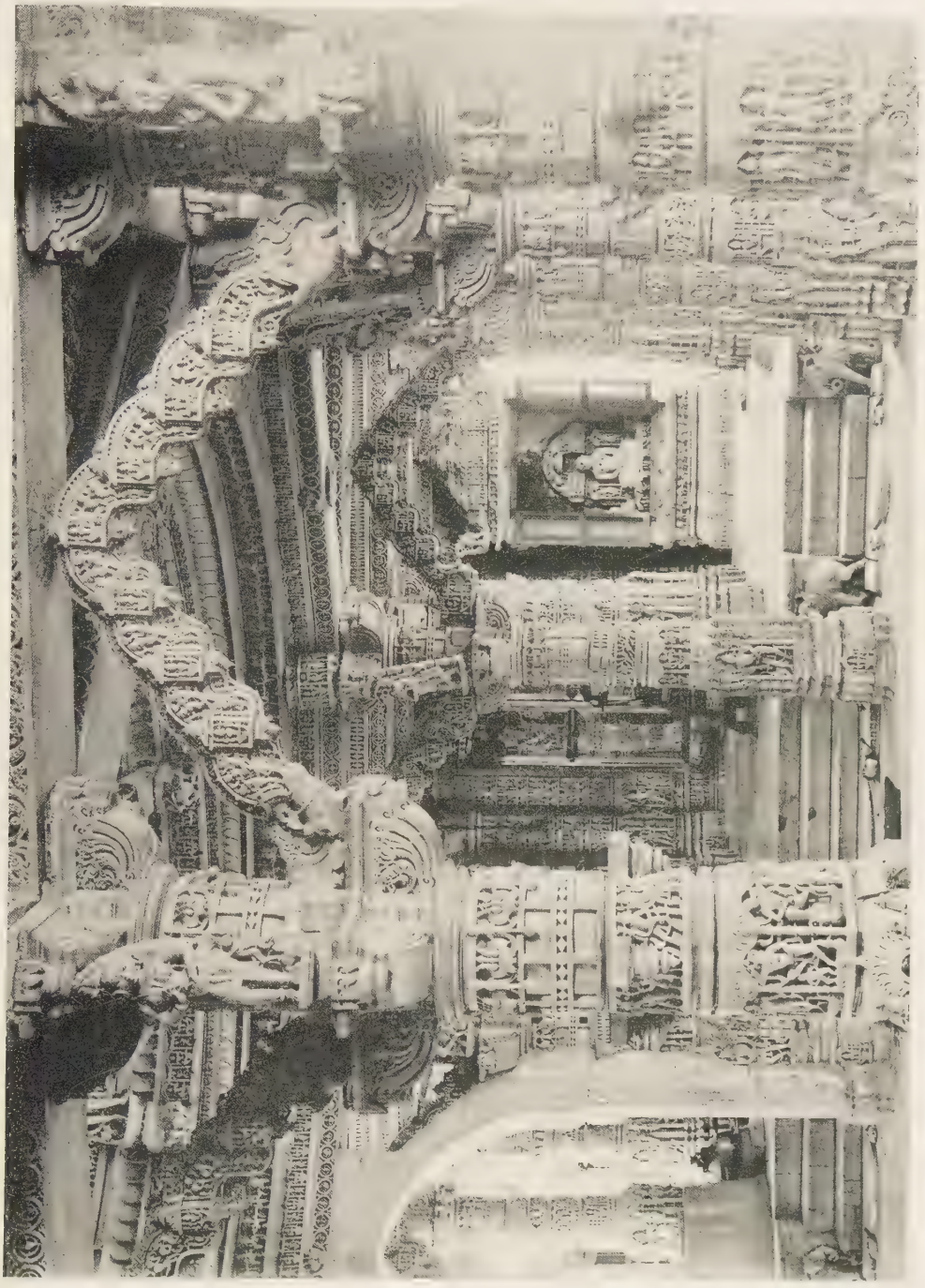
This Temple is called by Fergusson "the finest example of a purely Hindu temple in India." It was built in 617–657 A. D. The Great Tower is 155 feet high; every inch of its surface, course after course of stone, is covered with most intricate and elaborate carving. There were formerly seven thousand temples at this sacred place, but only five hundred now remain surrounding the great lake or tank.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

CORRIDOR IN THE WONDERFUL TEMPLE AT RAMESWARAM: THE CORRIDOR IS 670 FEET LONG: THE PILLARS ARE MONOLITHS

Rameswaram is situated at the extreme southern end of India, facing Adam's Bridge, or the chain of islets that connect it with Ceylon, and is fairly one of the wonders of the world. The temple enclosure is 1,000 feet square, the gate 100 feet high, and of carved and painted corridors, like this one, which is 670 feet in length, there are altogether in the temple, corridors that make a total of 4,000 feet of such impressive splendor. The temple was founded by Rama in the age of fable; it has an endowed income of quite $200,000 per annum, and is the goal of pilgrims from every part of India.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

THE FIVE GREAT GATE TOWERS (GOPURAS) OF THE MADURA TEMPLE AS SEEN FROM THE TOWER OF THE AMERICAN MISSION CHURCH

The space within the enclosure guarded by these enormous gate towers is filled with a labyrinth of shrines, pavilions, courts, cloisters, tanks, and passages. The treasury contains some of the finest pearls and sapphires in all India.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*



INTERIOR OF THE JAIN TEMPLE AT DILAWAR, SHOWING INTRICATE CARVING IN STONE

TEMPLES HEWN OUT OF BOULDERS, AT MAHALIPURA, NEAR MADRAS, INDIA

This group of monolithic temples at Mahalipura were cut from boulders as long ago as the fourth and sixth centuries — so early, in fact, that the only architectural models were the wooden churches and monasteries of the Buddhists, which they precisely repeat and preserve as records. Each stands free and complete, carved from base to finial, the coarse yellow granite showing no seams or crevices save those left by earthquake. The exterior was first shaped and carved, and then the interior was hollowed out, leaving slender lion columns to support the massive entablature and cornices and the solid barrel vault of the second story. A few Sanskrit inscriptions give clue to the era of their sculpture, but nothing of record of their real history is known.— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

THE MOST UNIQUE SANSKRIT LIBRARY IN INDIA, AT TANJORE

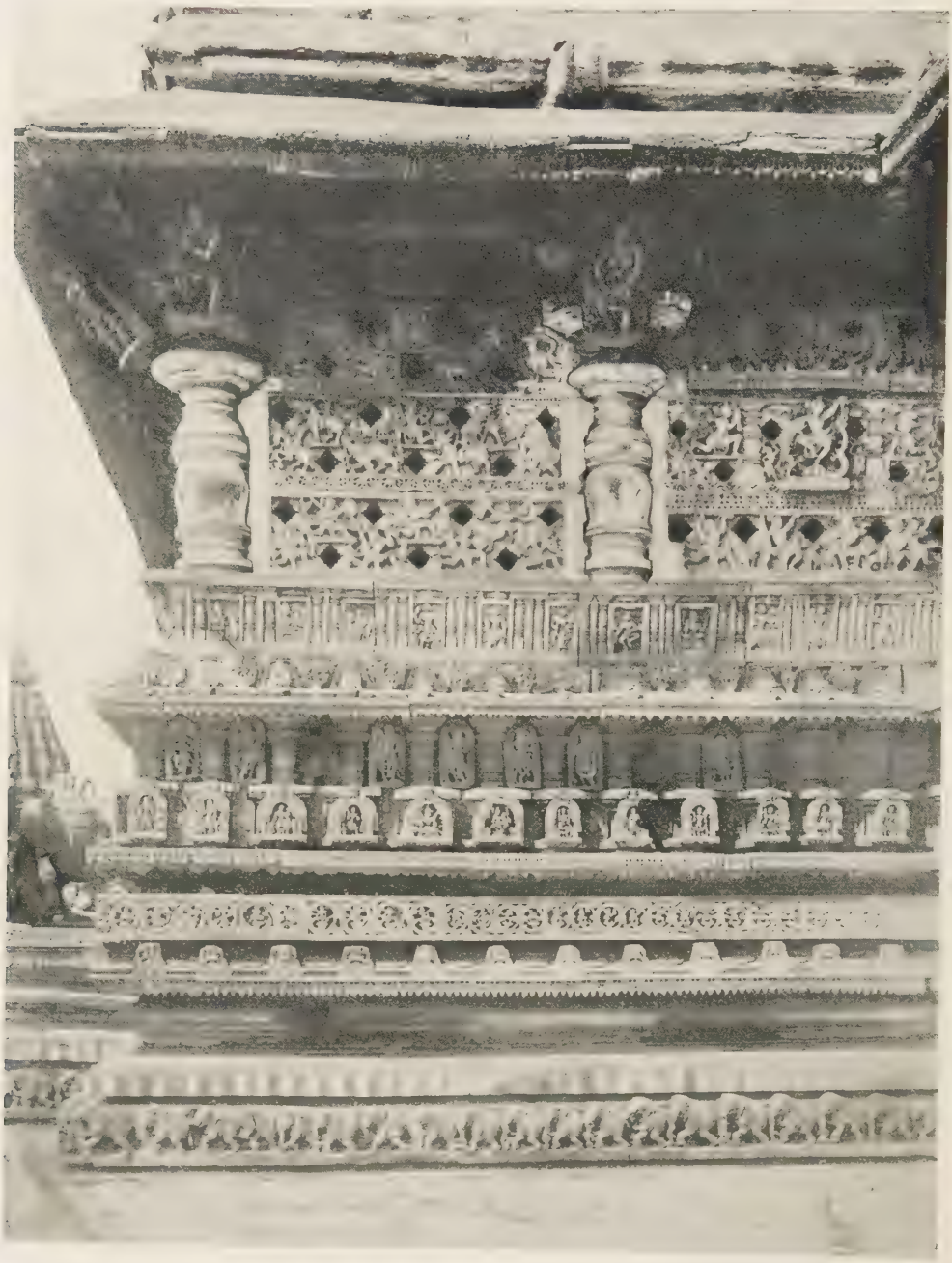
About 18,000 manuscripts are stored here, 8,000 of them being wood-bound volumes, like these, consisting of long talipot palm leaves engraved with a sharp metal stylus. About 2,500 volumes are shown on these shelves.

MARVELOUS STONE CARVING IN FRONT OF SIRI RANGAM, NEAR TRICHINOPLY

These are the famous Horse Columns in front of the Hall of a Thousand Columns in the third court of the Great Temple of Siri Rangam, two miles outside of Trichinoply. Men on rearing horses are shown spearing tigers, the horses' feet resting on the shields of men on foot beside them. The temple possesses a rich treasury of jewels. (See page 89.)— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

THE GREAT TOWER OVER THE ENTRANCE TO THE HINDU TEMPLE AT SIRI RANGAM

The tower is 152 feet high and is covered with course after course of gods, warriors, men, and horses carved in stone. (See also page 88.)— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*



THE MOST LABORIOUSLY WROUGHT STONE CARVING IN THE WORLD. THE TEMPLE OF CHENNA KESAVA AT BELUR, INDIA

It was built in the twelfth century to celebrate the conversion to Vishnuism of a Jain ruler. Fergusson says of this particular porch: "The amount of labor which each particular facet of this porch displays is such as never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in any building in the world."— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

A VIEW OF ARAKAWA RIDGE, JAPAN

Many years ago this double row of cherry trees formed a delicate lace-like edging for the highway, which extended seventy miles, being even more beautiful than it is to-day.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

THE GREAT TORII AT MIYAJIMA, JAPAN, AT HIGH TIDE

Rising from the sea, a quarter of a mile from the shore, stands this old emblem. As the traveler sails into the beautiful harbor of Miyajima, he will be impressed by the sight, and reminded that not only is the ground sacred upon which he is about to stand, but the sparkling waters of the beautiful bay as well.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

ANOTHER MASTERPIECE OF SCULPTURED STONE, HULLABID, INDIA, TEN MILES FROM BELUR, SHOWN ON PAGE 90

It is greatly ruined now and many of its gems have been removed to the Museum at Bangalore. When intact it was the finest specimen of Indian art in existence. This column is one "of the most marvelous exhibitions of human labor to be found even in the patient East;" * * * "far surpasses anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what the medieval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Hullabid." Fergusson further says, placing this Hullabid Temple and the Parthenon as the two extremes of architecture: "It would be possible to arrange all the buildings of the world between these two extremes, as they tended toward the severe intellectual purity of the one or the playful, exuberant fancy of the other; but perfection, if it existed, would be somewhere near the mean."— *Photograph by W. M. Zumbro.*

A HOLY MAN WITH AN ARMFUL OF PEACOCK FEATHERS AND HIS HEAD IN AN IRON CANGUE THAT PREVENTS HIM FROM LYING DOWN OR LEANING BACK

ANOTHER FAKIR OR HOLY MAN LYING ON A BED OF POINTED NAILS, INDIA

Photographs by W. M. Zumbro.

FANATIC ROLLING AROUND THE ROCK AT SECUNDERAMALAI

Penitents and fanatics may be seen fulfilling the most absurd vows at all the sacred places of India. This fanatic is rolling over and over on the road that makes the circuit of the rock at Secunderamalai, a distance of three miles.

EXTORTING ALMS FROM PASSERS BY IN INDIA

The parents of this child are not doing penace for their own sins by placing this crushing rock on the body, but are merely trying to move the sympathetic to give alms.

Photographs by W. M. Zumbro.

SNAKE-CHARMERS IN INDIA

The greatest requisite of the snake-charmer is nerve, and this must be backed by a thorough knowledge of the serpents' habits No hypnotism is employed, nor has music the slightest influence upon a snake's actions. Some of the more daring Hindu snake-charmers immunize themselves against the action of snake venom by taking a course of diluted injections, gradually increased in strength until the desired condition is attained. These men recklessly handle their snakes. The more clumsy fakir, who gives a less finished exhibition, is not taking any chances. He extracts the fangs from his poisonous snakes. — *Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.*

A TYPICAL SINHALESE GIRL OF CEYLON, IN ORDINARY STREET COSTUME

Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

THE SLEEPING BUDDHA, AT POLONNARUWA, CEYLON, CARVED FROM SOLID ROCK

The image is eighty feet in length and was formerly covered by a great temple. These huge statues and images, hewn out of the living rock, are very common in Ceylon.

ELEPHANTS OF A KANDYAN CHIEF BATHING IN THE MAHAWELI-GANGA, NEAR KANDY, CEYLON

BULLOCK CARTS ON A COUNTRY ROAD, CEYLON

Big thatched carts drawn by splendid white bullocks and little carts drawn by tiny white bullocks, that trot like ponies, transport the brown folk and their families.

A BABY ELEPHANT AT LUNCH TIME, CEYLON
Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE AND DAGOBA, WITH SINHALESE NUNS AND PRIEST, CEYLON

In leafy suburbs there are dazzling white dagobas, or reliquaries, and flower-scented temples, where the Buddhist priests wear the same yellow robes, with bared shoulder, and teach the same pure tenets as when Asoka, the Indian Emperor, sent his son and daughter as missionaries to convert the island people.

SINHALESE GIRLS AND WOMEN; KANDYAN JACKETS, CEYLON

Note the wonderful luster of the hair. The Sinhalese women, with their brilliant eyes, nice teeth, gentle manners, and smiles, are most attractive.— *Photograph and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.*

A TAMIL WOMAN OF CEYLON. NOTE THE RINGS ON HER TOES

Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

TAMIL GIRL, EASTERN PROVINCE OF CEYLON

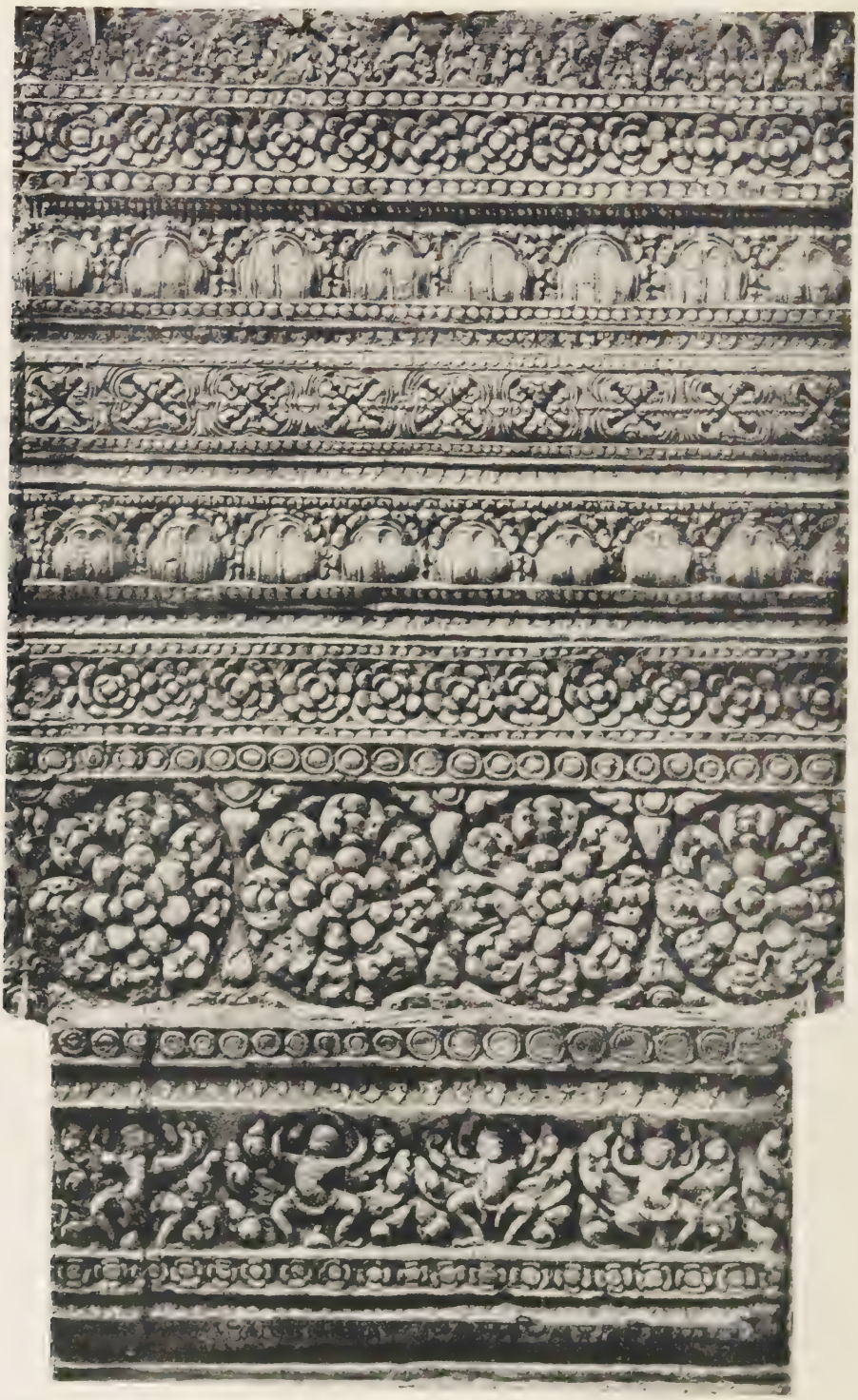
Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

THE BEST VIEW OBTAINABLE OF THE CENTRAL TEMPLE OF ANGKOR WAT, CAMBODIA

The picture shows the central tower, 213 feet high, in the distance and three of the four corner towers. Inside and outside, and from top to bottom, it is a mass of carving. Cambodia (Indo-China) contains some of the most richly and profusely carved group of buildings in the world. They were built about 800 to 1,000 years ago by the Khmers, a splendid race of which we now know very little. Angkor Wat, which is the best preserved of the ruins, affords striking examples of the wonderful patience and skill of these people in the carving of stone. Every square foot of this once glorious temple, inside and outside, from top to bottom, is covered with intricate and beautiful designs or allegories, cut in a gray stone, and admirably preserved to this day. Many inscriptions in a script resembling Siamese and modern Cambodian are to be seen on the walls, but no one is yet able to decipher them. (See pages 108 and 111 to 115.)— *Dieulefils Collection.*

DANCERS OF THE KING OF CAMBODIA PREPARING TO DANCE

The King of Cambodia at great expense supports a large troop of dancers, as tradition requires the sovereign to maintain this evidence of his power and splendor. The dancers are chosen from the most beautiful women of the kingdom — those noted for their dexterity and grace, for the wealth of jewels which they can display, and for the richness of their dresses. Compare the bonnets to that on page 111.— *Dieulefils Collection.*



A PORTION OF THE ENTABLATURE IN THE TEMPLE AT ANGKOR WAT, SHOWING GREAT RICHNESS OF ORNAMENTAL DETAIL

There are seven bands of designs separated by narrow ribbons scarcely less ornamental. These bands appear to be conventional yellow pond lilies, which abound in that locality, and two are lotus-leaf designs, all carved in stone. The buildings contain literally thousands of square stone columns and pilasters, every one of which is richly carved on all sides, at top and bottom.— *Fournereau Collection.*

THE INTERIOR OF A JAPANESE HOME

This glimpse of the interior of a bamboo-and-paper house gives an idea of how Japanese ladies enjoy their cup of tea. It is second nature for the natives to sit in this position, and they are perfectly comfortable, but Europeans find it a very different matter.—*By permission of F. C. Hicks.*

THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL

The Japanese maidens are so natural and graceful in choosing their own postures for pictures that it is unnecessary to pose them to obtain artistic results.—*Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

A BRIDE IN A RAILWAY COACH, JAPAN

A young bride on a short journey, chaperoned by her mother. Those who have traveled on the railways of Japan will recognize the ever-present cuspidore, fastened to the floor in the center of the car, and over which they have so often stumbled in days gone by.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, JAPAN

In a suburb of Kyoto, Japan, and encircled in a setting of beautiful pine trees, stands this little gem of Japanese architecture. Its graceful lines are enhanced by the reflection in the clear waters.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

A QUEEN WITH FIVE TIARAS, WALL DECORATION IN THE CENTRAL TOWER, ANGKOR WAT, CAMBODIA

These are the principal decorative figures in the most conspicuous parts of the temple. The feet had to be put on somehow, so the sculptor turned them sideways. (See pages 106, 108, and 112 to 115.)—*Fournereau Collection.*

EXPLOIT OF HANAMUNT, KING OF THE MONKEYS, ANGKOR WAT

By means of his great strength he is able to seize two dragons, holding them in a position where they are powerless, and strangle them by wrapping his legs around them. The most interesting of all the marvelous decorations at Angkor are the processional bas-reliefs. Some of these bas-reliefs are 324 feet long, all of them being carved in stone. Perhaps the most extraordinary is that depicting the battle between Men and Monkeys, a favorite subject with Cambodian artists.—*Fournereau Collection.*

BATTLE BETWEEN MEN AND MONKEYS, ANGKOR WAT

This represents the center of the combat, where the opposing forces are joined. The antagonists are so crowded in the melee that there is no background left. This is the best of the bas-reliefs, and is 160 feet long. The part here represented is no more than ten feet in width. The panorama contains more than 1,000 figures of men and monkeys, and, like all the bas-reliefs, is carved in stone.— *Fournereau Collection.*

HANAMUNT, KING OF THE MONKEYS, VANQUISHED IN THE COMBAT WITH MEN, EXPIRES IN THE ARMS OF HIS QUEEN, SURROUNDED BY HIS MOURNING FRIENDS, THE NOBLES OF THE MONKEYS, ANGKOR WAT

(See pages 106, 112, and 113.)

Fournereau Collection.

ONE OF THE FIFTY-THREE TOWERS IN THE STRUCTURE KNOWN AS THE BAYON, CAMBODIA

Showing the enormous Buddha faces looking toward the four cardinal points of the compass. Not only in the fifty-three towers, but in many other parts of this ruin, these same faces are found. The Bayon, conjecture says, was the Royal treasury of the Khmers, and formed part of Angkor Tom, a huge stone-carved group of buildings, nineteen times larger than the Wat shown on pages 106–114. It was surrounded by a great wall. To-day it is a mass of ruins, from which lofty trees reach high in the air.— *Fournereau Collection.*

ONE OF THE 988 BAS-RELIEFS OF THE TEMPLE AT BORO BOEDOER, JAVA

This temple is one of the largest, if not the largest, Buddhistic edifice in the world. "Its prominent position on the summit of a hill, above which it towers to a height of 120 feet, lends additional dignity to this marvelous pyramid. Stairways lead to the top from each of the four sides. Rising from the summit is a dagoba, which contains a gigantic image of Buddha.

"An idea of the magnitude of the structure may be gained from the fact that there are over 988 bas-reliefs in a good state of preservation, illustrating the life story of Buddha, while 441 images of Buddha, each within a small dagoba or shrine of its own, are still in existence." (Ed. Stanford.)— *Photograph and Copyright by C. H. Graves, from Henry G. Bryant.*

THREE DYAK BELLES OF BORNEO, DRESSED IN THEIR FINERY

The rings round their bodies are made of hoops of cane, round which little brass rings are arranged close together, so that none of the cane is visible. These hoops are worn next to the body, above the waist and over the petticoat below. The silver coins fastened to this brass corset, and worn as belts around it, are the silver coins of the country. The petticoat is a broad strip of cloth, sewn together at the ends and having an opening at the top and bottom. The girls on the right and left wear collars worked with beads and colored threads.—*From "Seventeen Years Among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo," by Edwin H. Gomes. J. B. Lippincott Co.*

DYAK GIRLS OF BORNEO

Each wearing the tight brass corset which fashion dictates. (See page 117.)

Photographs from Edwin H. Gomes, Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Co.

WOMEN IN THE SHAN HILLS OF UPPER BURMAH

The women in this part of the world aspire to have a long neck. Beauty is estimated from the extended head pivot. From childhood women wear tight rings of brass about the neck, an additional ring being added at the slightest suggestion of relief from strain. The weight of the rings, added to those which they carry on their legs, must be most unpleasant.

Photograph by Alfred J. Smith.

MOSQUE OF SULTAN ACHMET I. AT CONSTANTINOPLE

The only mosque, except the Kaaba at Mecca, possessing six minarets. Note the spiral column enclosed with a rail in the right foreground. This is the famous "Serpent of Delphi," consisting of three brass serpents twined around each other, and one of the most historic monuments in existence. It was constructed by the Greeks who defeated the Persian hordes at Platæa (479 B. C.), and dedicated to Apollo at Delphi. Upon it are inscribed the names of the immortal Greek cities that drove the Persians out of Europe. It was brought from Delphi to Constantinople by Constantine, who ransacked the world for treasures and trophies with which to decorate his new capital.

THE BIGGEST PIECE OF STONE EVER BLOCKED OUT IN A QUARRY

It is sixty-eight feet long by fourteen feet high and weighs about 1,500 tons. The block is still attached to its bed in the quarries, about one-half a mile from the ruins of Baalbek. The Temple of Jupiter, at Baalbek, contains three megaliths almost as large as this gigantic block. Beelbek was once the most magnificent of Syrian cities, full of palaces, fountains, and beautiful monuments. To-day it is famous only for the splendor of its ruins. The glorious temples at Baalbek were built by the Romans early in the Christian era, being dedicated by Septimus Severus about 200 A. D. Immense treasures were lavished by the Roman emperors upon these wonderful buildings. Baalbek is situated on a branch of the Damascus Railway. Note the human figure reclining on the stone.

THE MONASTERY OF SAINT CATHARINE AT SINAI, IN THE VALLEY OF THE DEIR, DATING BACK TO 527 A. D.

Jebel Musa, the great granite mass to the left, is the mountain that was enveloped in clouds and lightning reverberating with thunder, a mountain that could be touched, while Moses tarried on its summit and the people waited below. At one time all the Holy places of Sinai Peninsula were peopled by anchorites and monks, but this is the only spot which was not submerged by Islam.

The monastery is now a pilgrim shrine of the Greek orthodox church and under the protection of Russia is safe from molestation. Out of its now famous library came the *Codex Sinaiticus*, easily the most precious of all the Bible manuscripts in existence. It was discovered by Tischendorf, a German scholar, in 1844, and dates from the fourth century. Alexander II., of Russia, succeeded in purchasing this priceless manuscript and it was carried to St. Petersburg in 1869. The kindly monks, now about thirty in number, are all Ionian Greeks, and live under a very severe monastic rule.— *Photograph by Rev. Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins.*

GENERAL VIEW OF DAMASCUS

Some idea of the length of the bazaars may be gathered from the long arch running across the illustration which shows the roof of part of one of the main streets. The quadrangle in the foreground is one of the many two-storied caravansaries, or hotels, in which the caravans find shelter and merchandise is stored.— *Photograph by Archibald Forder.*

ARABIAN WOMEN CHURNING BUTTER

Butter is made by shaking the milk in skins slung from a tripod or rolled to and fro on the earth. Both methods are shown in the illustration.— *Photograph by Archibald Forder.*

SKINS FILLED WITH WATER

Zinc buckets are unknown in Arabia, hence the necessity for the water skin. These are used all over the land; they are home-tanned and if cared for and handled carefully will last a long time.—*Photograph by Archibald Forder.*

NATIVE WOMEN OF OMAN, ARABIA

The heavy silver anklets, ear-rings, bracelets, and nose jewels are typical, as is also the peculiar veil worn over the face.—*Photograph by Rev. S. M. Zwemer.*

THE NATIVE AMBULANCE, JAPAN

It would be uncomfortable enough for a person in robust health to be carried for any distance in this tomb-like contrivance; therefore the effect on one weakened by disease of being shut within such narrow confines can readily be imagined.

A DRUG STORE

No sound of a sizzling soda fountain is heard as one approaches a drug store in Japan. Owing to great danger in drinking unboiled water, hot tea is the staple beverage usually served throughout Japan in drug stores and elsewhere. It is also served in many of the large stores, the proprietor sipping a cup of tea with his prospective customer before the shopping begins.

Photographs by William Wisner Chapin.

BURDEN-BEARERS

Tourists who visit Japan for the first time often express pity for the burden-bearers of the country. While most of the men would gladly accept the sympathy if expressed in yen (coin), they would be much amused at the thought of deserving commiseration, so accustomed are they to the work.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.*

A SICILIAN BELLE
Photograph by Von Gloeden.

MIMICKING THE TEACHER, WALCHEREN, HOLLAND
Photograph from Hugh M. Smith.

CHILDREN OF SOUTH BEVELAND, AN ISLAND ADJACENT TO WALCHEREN, HOLLAND

These two islands form part of the province of Zealand, the greater portion of whose surface is below the level of the sea. The province is protected by more than 300 miles of dikes. — *Photograph from Hugh M. Smith.*

A TEAM OF NINE YOKE OF OXEN DRAWING A BLOCK OF MARBLE THROUGH THE STREETS OF CARRARA, ITALY

Carrara owes its fame and prosperity to the marble hills which surround the town; 5,000 men are employed in the neighboring quarries to cut and ship the beautiful white Carrara marble, which is sent to all parts of the world to be carved into exquisite statuary.

THE DOLLS OF CUERNAVACA, MEXICO, WHERE PROBABLY THE SMALLEST DOLLS IN THE WORLD ARE MADE. ENLARGED SLIGHTLY IN THE PICTURE

THE CHEESE MARKET IN FULL SWING, ALKMAR, HOLLAND

A part of the golden field as seen from a window in the weigh-house tower. Each of the piles contains from 500 to 900 cheeses.— *Photograph by Hugh M. Smith.*

THE FAÇADE OF A MOORISH HOUSE IN TUNIS

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.

STATUETTE SHOWING THE CAKEWALK OF THE GRECIANS 2,000 YEARS AGO AND THE HOBBLE-SKIRT OF ANCIENT ATHENS, REVIVED BY THE PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS IN 1911

This picture is a photograph of one of the Greek bronzes found in a sunken galley off the coast of Tunis recently. The galley was wrecked nearly two thousand years ago while on its way from Greece to Rome carrying a load of Grecian marbles to decorate the villas of wealthy Romans. Greek sculptors admired form in line so much that one rarely found ugly or comical works of art among them. The Romans at the time this statuette was made enjoyed watching the antics of dwarfs, male and female, and grotesque jesters at their banquets, and this statuette was doubtless a life-like copy of some well-known entertainer — *Photograph from Frank Edward Johnson.*

THE ARAB IS ABSOLUTELY HAPPY AND THANKS GOD (ALLAH) FIVE TIMES A DAY FOR ALL HIS BLESSINGS AND FOR THE BEAUTY AND LIBERTY OF HIS SAHARA HOME

Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.

A WANDERER IN THE DESERT. THE WAVES OF SAND ARE CAUSED BY THE WIND

Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.

SUNKEN DATE GARDENS AMID THE SAND DUNES OF THE OUED SOUF, NORTH AFRICA

The dunes consist of very fine sand, which is being constantly carried by the wind and deposited in the gardens. After every violent storm the natives are compelled to excavate anew the floors of their gardens. It is a veritable labor of Sisyphus. The sand is carried out in baskets on the backs of men, who toil up the slopes of the dunes, sinking almost to their knees at every step. — *Photograph by Thos. H. Kearney.*

SCENE IN A DATE GARDEN OF NORTH AFRICA

Dates grow in large bunches which contain hundreds of the fruit. Some of the clusters are so heavy that the fruit must be straddled on the nearest leaf stalk (as in this illustration) to prevent the stem of the cluster from being broken by the weight.— *Photograph by Thos. H. Kearney.*

OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF KAIROWAN. THE MINARET, FLUTED DOMES, AND BUILDINGS TO THE LEFT ARE THE GRAND MOSQUE OF SIDI OKBA. IN THE MIDDLE FOREGROUND IS A NATIVE WELL.

Legends tell how Okba ben Nafa chose the site of Kairowan, in the midst of a desert, where nothing grew and where no water was to be found, saying that if a great city could be built there it would be a miracle permitted by Allah's grace.— *Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.*

INTERIOR OF AN ARAB HOUSE, KAIROWAN, NORTH AFRICA

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.

VIEW OF THE TOWN OF MATMATA, SOUTHERN TUNISIA, SHOWING THE HOLES IN THE EARTH IN WHICH THE PEOPLE LIVE

This is a town of 5,000 people, but there is not a house to be seen. All the people live underground in caves which they have excavated. (See page 143.) *Photograph by Huger, from Frank Edward Johnson.*

TROGLODYTE COURTYARD, OR PATIO OF THE SHEIK OF MATMATA, SHOWING ENTRANCES INTO VARIOUS CAVES

The holes vary in depth and width, but average nine meters deep by fifteen meters in circumference. This great hole is used as a "patio," or courtyard. Numerous caves dug in the sides of the hole serve as living-rooms and storehouses. One enters these dwellings by means of a passage tunneled through the earth or rock. Some of the ceilings are roughly ornamented with Arabic designs cut in bas-relief in the rock and the dates when the dwellings were dug. None of them seem to go back more than 100 years.— *Photograph by Soler, from Frank Edward Johnson.*

GENERAL VIEW OF MÉDENINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA

Sallust, writing on northern Africa during the period Rome dominated, remarks that he came into a strange country, where "the people dwell in curious abodes that resemble overturned boats cut in two." This description is equally true after 2,000 years. The town consists of thousands of cave-shaped dwellings, made of native cement and stone, superposed upon each other to a height of four or five stories. The town has been built in great ovals or horseshoes, clearly seen in the picture, each tribe to itself to prevent stealing. These cave-dwellers live to-day about the same as did their ancestors during the life of Christ, and, if Roman and Greek writers are to be believed, these Troglodytes were then considered a curious and ancient people. (See page 147. — *Photograph by Soler, from Frank Edward Johnson.*

A WAYSIDE TEA HOUSE

Tea houses in Japan are most welcome and opportune resting places in the day's journey. Visitors are usually served by young women, who not only fill the place of waitresses but are charming hostesses. At the wayside inn in the picture the old couple were most considerate of our comfort.

NUNS SOLICITING ALMS, JAPAN

In the right hand of each nun is a little hammer, which is used to strike the small metal gong attached to the belt to give notice of their approach, so that a person may be prepared to make a contribution. If the coin is forthcoming the nuns deposit it for the time being in the box hanging at their side.

Photographs by William Wisner Chapin

UNDER THE WISTARIA, JAPAN

Japanese gardens with trellises of this peculiar variety of wistaria are most beautiful. The long pendulous clusters of shaded purple blossoms, suspended like ropes of beads, sometimes grow to a length of six feet. The American variety of this magnificent climber was named in honor of Caspar Wistar, an eminent American anatomist.— *Photograph by F. C. Hicks.*

A STREET FRONT IN MÉDININE, SOUTHERN TUNISIA

One ascends to these granaries or storehouses by means of projecting stones here and there, worn smooth by centuries of use. (Note the human figures.) The natives go up and down with great ease, but it would be impossible for one not accustomed to do so. Médenine acts as a storehouse for about 20,000 people, semi-nomads, living in the great plains, people of the tribes of Ourghamma. One good harvest every four years is the average around Médenine, so that the country only raises half enough grain to sustain its inhabitants. (See pages 144 and 148.)— *Photograph by Soler; from Frank Edward Johnson.*

WOMEN AT A WELL IN MÉDENINE

(See pages 144 and 147.)

WOMEN OF MÉDENINE, SOUTHERN TUNISIA

Photographs by Marie Helms.

COSTUME OF ARAB WOMEN, WHITE HAIKS AND BLACK FACE-VEILS, TUNIS

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock, from Frank Edward Johnson.

GOLAH MEN PLAYING KBOO, LIBERIA

This game, like chess and draughts, is entirely free from chance and affords unlimited opportunity for the exercise of skill. The board contains two rows of six holes. At the beginning of the game each hole contains four seeds. One of the players takes all the seeds from any one of the holes on his side and drops one in each of the succeeding holes around the board, playing from left to right, or counter-clockwise. His opponent does likewise, playing from any hole on his side. The object of the game is to play from such a hole that the last seed will fall in one of the holes on the opponent's side which contains either one or two seeds. When this occurs, the seeds in this hole, together with the seed dropped, are removed and count in favor of the player making the play. The play continues until there are no seeds left on one or the other side when it is that player's turn to play. The game is then finished and all seeds remaining on the board count for the player on whose side they remain, and are added to those already caught. The player having the most seeds wins the game.— *Photograph by G. N. Collins.*

LIBERIAN NATIVE SPINNING THE GYROSCOPIC TOP

The top can be seen in the air above the Golah man's head. The top is kept in the air by repeated strokes of the small whip in his right hand. To start the top the lash of the whip is wound around the body of the top, making a little more than one turn. The top is then placed on the ground with the stem to one side. The whip is given a quick upward motion, throwing the top into the air at the same time, imparting to it a spinning motion. As the top drops within reach, but before it touches the ground, it is struck with the whip in such a manner that the lash winds around the stem close to the head. The stroke is immediately followed by another upward motion, which again throws the top up and makes it revolve still faster. This operation is repeated rapidly, the top going faster and faster with each stroke, until it begins to emit a low musical note. Skilled performers have no difficulty in keeping the top in the air for any length of time desired.— *Photograph by G. N. Collins.*

HAND-DRUM ORCHESTRA OF THREE PLAYERS IN THE ZAMBESI DELTA, IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Both the bare hand and a short drumstick are used in producing the weird but highly variable "music." A carved image on a post presides over the occasion.— *Photographs by O. W. Barrett.*

THE CHAMPION HIGH JUMPER OF AFRICA

While exploring German East Africa, the Duke of Mecklenburg was much impressed by the agility and ease in jumping hedges displayed by the natives of the Ruanda district, and determined to test their jumping powers by American and European methods. Accordingly a line, which could be raised or lowered at will, was stretched between two slender trees standing on an incline. The athletes had to run up to this and jump from a small termite heap a foot in height. Despite these unfavorable conditions, exhibitions were given which would place all European efforts in the shade. The best jumpers — slender but splendid figures, with an almost Indian profile — attained the incredible height of 2.50 meters (8 feet 5 inches), and young boys made the relatively no less wonderful performance of 1.50 to 1.60 meters (5 feet).— *From "In the Heart of Africa," by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg. (Cassell & Co.)*

TWO HIKUYU BOYS OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Photograph by Edward Heller from "African Game Trails" by Theodore Roosevelt. Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A BEAK-FACED WOMAN IN THE MUSGUN COUNTRY OF FRENCH NIGERIA NEAR LAKE TCHAD

These people are magnificent specimens of humanity, but their women are exceedingly ugly. The upper and lower lips of their wives are pierced and have large discs of tin looking-glass and Maria Theresa dollars inserted in them.— *Photograph from Dr. Karl Kumm, in the Geographical Journal of London.*

FLASHLIGHT PICTURE OF THE KING OF BEASTS

At the moment the photograph was made the lion was twelve yards from Mr. Dugmore and his companion, who were on the ground beneath some thorn bush.—*Photograph by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, from "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.*

GRASS AND PALM-LEAF COSTUMES WORN BY THE NEWLY INITIATED BOYS IN A M'CHOPI CIRCUMCISION CAMP, IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

This costume is the first one worn after the completion of the ceremonies which require a week or longer in the camp and is said to be necessary to prevent the great danger which would result to all parties concerned should any woman happen to see the person of the new member. The striped pole with a rattle at the tip is in evidence beside the doorway of each hut, which is the temporary home of the boys during the initiatory period.— *Photograph by O. W. Barrett.*

AN ORCHESTRA OF MARIMBAS. MANY VARIETIES OF THESE UNIQUE XYLOPHONES WITH HOLLOW GOURD SOUNDING BOARDS ARE USED, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Each key of a marimba has suspended loosely beneath it a hollow gourd as a resonator. All but the smallest of these resonators have one or two apertures covered with the stretched membrane from a bat's wing. The membrane itself is protected by an artificial rim of wax, and this membrane continues to vibrate for several seconds after all sound from the key and resonator has disappeared.— *Photograph by O. W. Barrett.*

KAFIR DRUMS AND RATTLES. THE ROAR OF THESE HUGE DRUMS CAN BE HEARD TEN MILES AWAY. PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Photograph by O. W. Barrett.

RHINOS FEEDING

Note the birds on their backs. These birds eat the ticks which infest the beasts. They also act as sentinels, by their fluttering warning their companions of approaching enemies.—*Photograph by A. Radcliff Dugmore, from "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.*

RHINOCEROS PHOTOGRAPHED AT A DISTANCE OF FIFTEEN YARDS WHEN ACTUALLY CHARGING MR. DUGMORE AND HIS COMPANION

As soon as the exposure was made a well-placed shot from Mr. Dugmore's companion turned the charging beast.

Photograph by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, from "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." *Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.*

Photograph by J. Alden Loring. Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

No. 1. TOWING BULL HIPPO ASHORE, LAKE NAVAISHA

This huge beast was shot by Theodore Roosevelt in 1909 and forms part of the unparalled zoölogical collection made by Ex-President Roosevelt for the U. S. National Museum at Washington.

Photograph by Kermit Roosevelt. Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

No. 3. SKINNING THE HIPPO

Photographs from "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt.

Photograph by J. Alden Loring. Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons

No. 2. BULL HIPPO HAULED ASHORE AND READY FOR SKINNING. LAKE NAVAISHA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Photograph by Kermit Roosevelt. Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

No. 4. PREPARING THE SKIN FOR SHIPMENT TO U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

There is no African collection in Europe or America equal in numbers or quality to the remarkable series of big and little game which Mr. Roosevelt obtained for the U. S. National Museum.

Photographs from "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt.

HERD OF GIRAFFE PHOTOGRAPHED AT A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 375 YARDS WITH THE TELEPHOTO (ENLARGED)

Photograph by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, from "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." *Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.*

A MOTHER AND BABE

When a Japanese mother goes out she generally takes her baby with her. This picture shows a young mother about to enter the Temple, where she will ring a bell to arouse the sleepy god, that he may pay attention to her, and then offer up her prayers.

WATCHING A "KODAKER"

In some localities of Japan, Americans are objects of courteous curiosity to the townspeople, especially when taking photographs.

A PRISONER WEARING THE CANGUE OR BOARD COLLAR, SHANHAIKWAN, CHINA

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

CHINESE PRISONERS

(Exhibited on the street before being liberated.)

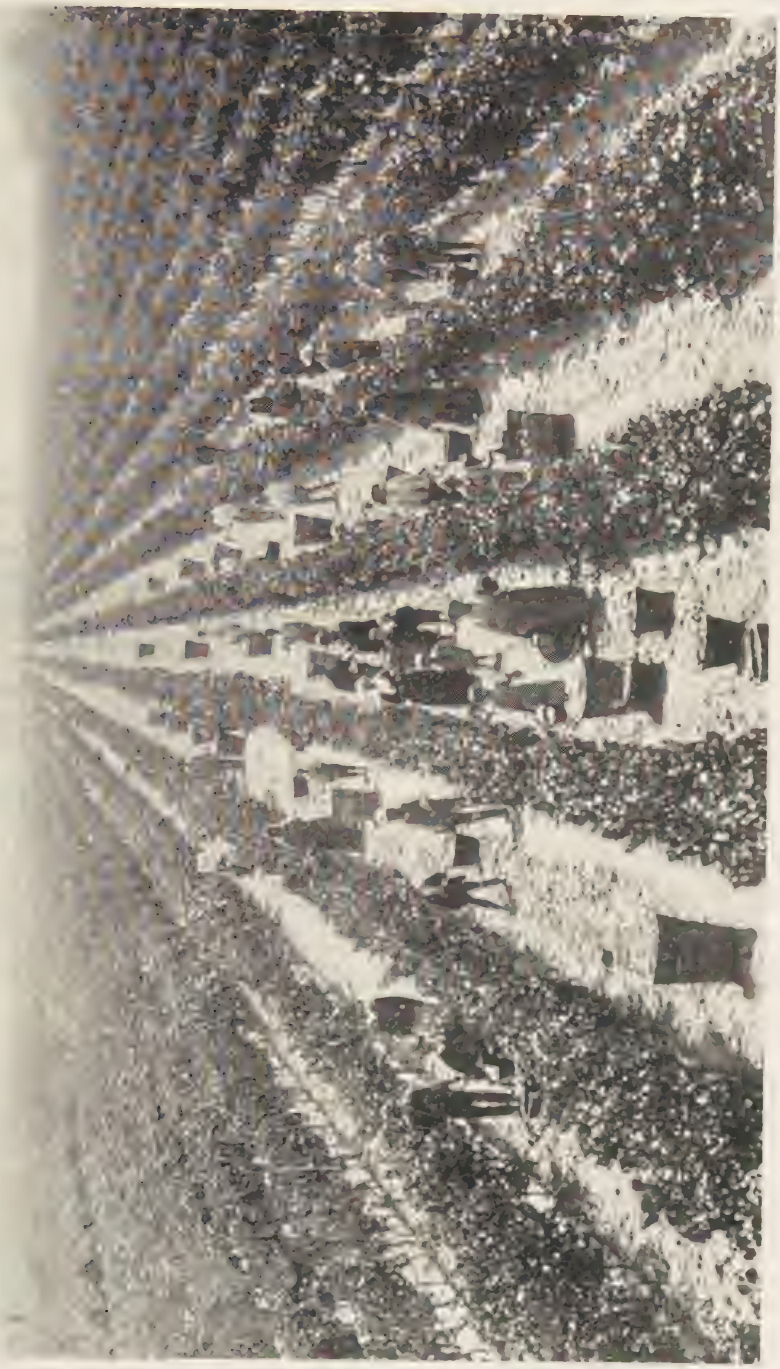
Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

IMMATURE HIPPOPOTAMUS AND A CROCODILE

The birds seen on the animals' backs eat the parasites — leeches and others — which infest the coarse skin (telephoto made on the Tana River).— *Photograph by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, from "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co.*

GENERAL VIEW OF A BRAZILIAN COFFEE PLANTATION

On the gently sloping hillsides of the northern portion of a single State of the great Brazilian Republic there are growing 700 million coffee trees. Here on the famous rich, red soil (*terra rossa*), under extraordinarily favorable climatic conditions, the State of São Paulo is producing annually about three-quarters of the world's total coffee crop.— *Photograph by Gaensly, from Robert DeC. Ward.*



A PROSPEROUS VINEYARD IN ARGENTINA

Photograph from Harriet Chalmers Adams.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST GEYSER, POÁS GEYSER, COSTA RICA

Geysers or hot-water volcanoes are sparsely distributed on the map of the world, and have been often studied and described. It will, therefore, be a matter of surprise to many readers to learn that the highest and by far the most formidable of them is not located in Iceland, nor in the Yellowstone National Park, nor in New Zealand, but in the little Republic of Costa Rica, on the northern boundary of Panama. The column of steam and water shown in this picture is 1,000 feet high. The intervals between the eruptions are very irregular.— *Photograph by Prof. J. Fid Tristan, San Jose.*

ONE OF THE CARVED MONOLITHS OF QUIRIGUA, GUATEMALA

None of these remarkable monoliths at Quirigua contain any carving or representation of a weapon of war, which is a proof of the advanced civilization and culture of the unknown people who constructed them.

MARKET SCENE AT SAN CRISTOBAL, MEXICO

The streamers on the man's hat indicate he is unmarried and has a sweetheart.

THE TRUNK OF A CACAO (CHOCOLATE) TREE, PICHUCALCO, MEXICO

Showing the peculiar position in which the fruit grows. Cacao beans are still used as money in the primitive parts of Southern Mexico.— *Photograph by G. N. Collins and C. B. Doyle.*

MEXICANO WARRIORS, AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESSION AT THE CELEBRATION OF MEXICO'S CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE

The costumes and arms are similar to those of the Mexican soldiers who opposed the Spanish conqueror, Cortés, and it is probable that the faces of the men are equally typical.— *Photograph from John Birkinbine.*

DNA. MARINA (MALINTZIN) AND HER RETINUE OF INDIAN LADIES

Marina, the Indian guide and mistress of Cortés, is a prominent personage in all histories of the Conquest of Mexico. This group illustrates the costumes prevailing in Mexico 400 years ago, and formed part of the historical pageant in celebration of the centennial of Mexico's independence.— *Photograph from John Birkinbine.*

TLAXCALAN WARRIORS, SHOWING CACAMA, KING OF TEXCOCO, WITH CROWN OF FEATHERS

Photograph from John Birkinbine.

THE BIG TREE AT TULE, IN THE STATE OF OAXACA (MEXICO)

It has sufficient diameter for several stage coaches to drive through abreast, if the center of the tree were hewn out, and to leave enough wood on either side still to support its giant trunk.— *Photograph from Russell Hastings Millward.*

A CONSIGNMENT OF FIGHTING COCKS, MEXICO

Note the specially constructed basket, with its padded sides. Only specially bred cocks are treated with such consideration.— *Photograph from Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*

A MASSIVE TREE-CACTUS IN THE DESERT NEAR TEHUACAN, MEXICO
(*Pilocereus fulviceps*)

Several hundred gallons of water are stored in its fiber. Some desert plants have cisterns which they fill with water against the days of drought, just as the ant stores its cellar with grain and choice morsels in preparation for the days when it is imprisoned by the rain and snows of winter. Another species will spend many years to gather the force to send upward a single stalk of flowers and then immediately die as if contented, after years of labor, to perpetuate itself by this single blossoming. Other plants have developed hairy coverings and resinous coatings which protect them from the burning sun's rays and also prevent the evaporation of the water they have secreted.— *Photograph by D. T. MacDougal.*

A REMARKABLE DESERT VINE, THE GUAREQUI (*Ibervillea sonoræ*), WHOSE LARGE EXPANDED STEM-BASE SERVES AS A CISTERN

Some years ago a large specimen not treated in any way was placed in a museum case, where it has since remained. Annually, at a time fairly coincident with the natural vegetative season in its native habitat, the major vegetative points awaken and send up a few thin shoots which reach a length of about two feet only, since they do not obtain sunlight. After a period of a few weeks, they die down again and the material in them retreats to the tuber to await another season. Seven periods of activity have thus been displayed by this specimen with no apparent change in its structure or size. It is very probable that the plant can store in this reservoir water and other material sufficient for a quarter of a century.— *Photograph by D. T. MacDougal.*

SCENE IN THE DESERT OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

This desert contains the richest and most extraordinary desert flora in the world (see also pages 180–5). Mr. E. W. Nelson of the U. S. Biological Survey writes: "Although familiar with the varied types of plant life, from the stunted growth of Arctic tundras to the exuberant foliage of the humid tropics, I have never seen such a fantastic riot of extraordinary forms as that afforded by the flora of Lower California. The combinations of species were often wonderfully picturesque and gave the landscape an individuality unlike anything to be found elsewhere. The cirio (*Idria columnaris*) is peculiar to this region and one of the most abundant and unusual of them all. It has a tall, tapering trunk twenty to fifty feet high, with pale yellowish bark, many extremely thorny branchlets along its entire length, and tufts of small yellowish flowers on the end of long, slender stalks at the extreme tip. Thin forests of these pole-like trees cover hundreds of miles of the interior."

The pole-like trees are the "cirio" (*Idria columnaris*); the many-branched shrub on the left is an "ocotilla" (*Fouquiera splendens*), which bears a brush-like mass of brilliant red flowers at the tips of the stalks. Small oval leaves grow along the stems.— *Photograph by E. W. Nelson.*

A FOREST OF YUCCAS (*Yucca valida*), LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

This forest of many miles in extent covers the plain immediately inland from Santo Domingo landing, on the road to Calmalli. Owing to the strong and persistent northwest winds which prevail for months on this coast, the tops of many of these yuccas become permanently bent away from the course of the wind. The fixed position of these bent tops gives one the impression that a strong wind must be blowing even when it is calm.— *Photograph by E. W. Nelson.*

ENTRANCE TO CITY OF THE DEAD,
CANTON, CHINA

By permission of F. C. Hicks

MARBLE MANDARIN, CHINA

(One of the marble figures on road near Ming Tombs.)

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin.

"PUZZLE PICTURE," NEAR MING TOMBS, CHINA

(How many passengers are being carried?)

MANCHU WOMEN, PEKING, CHINA

(Crossing road to dodge the kodak.)

Photograph by William Wisner Chapin

DESERT VEGETATION AT THE ARROYO DE CATAVIÑA, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

For hundreds of miles down the elevated interior the country is covered with combinations of strange plant forms so fantastic in appearance that they might belong to some remote geological age, rather than to present time. In the left foreground is a *Fouquiera splendens*, behind which rise the pole-like *Idria columnaris* and the giant cactus *Pachycereus pringlei*; on the right are many beautiful palms (*Neowashingtonia*), marking the course of an underground flow of water.— *Photograph by E. W. Nelson.*

THE ELEPHANT WOOD (*Veatchia discolor*) IS ONE OF THE REMARKABLE TYPES OF DESERT VEGETATION KNOWN ONLY FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

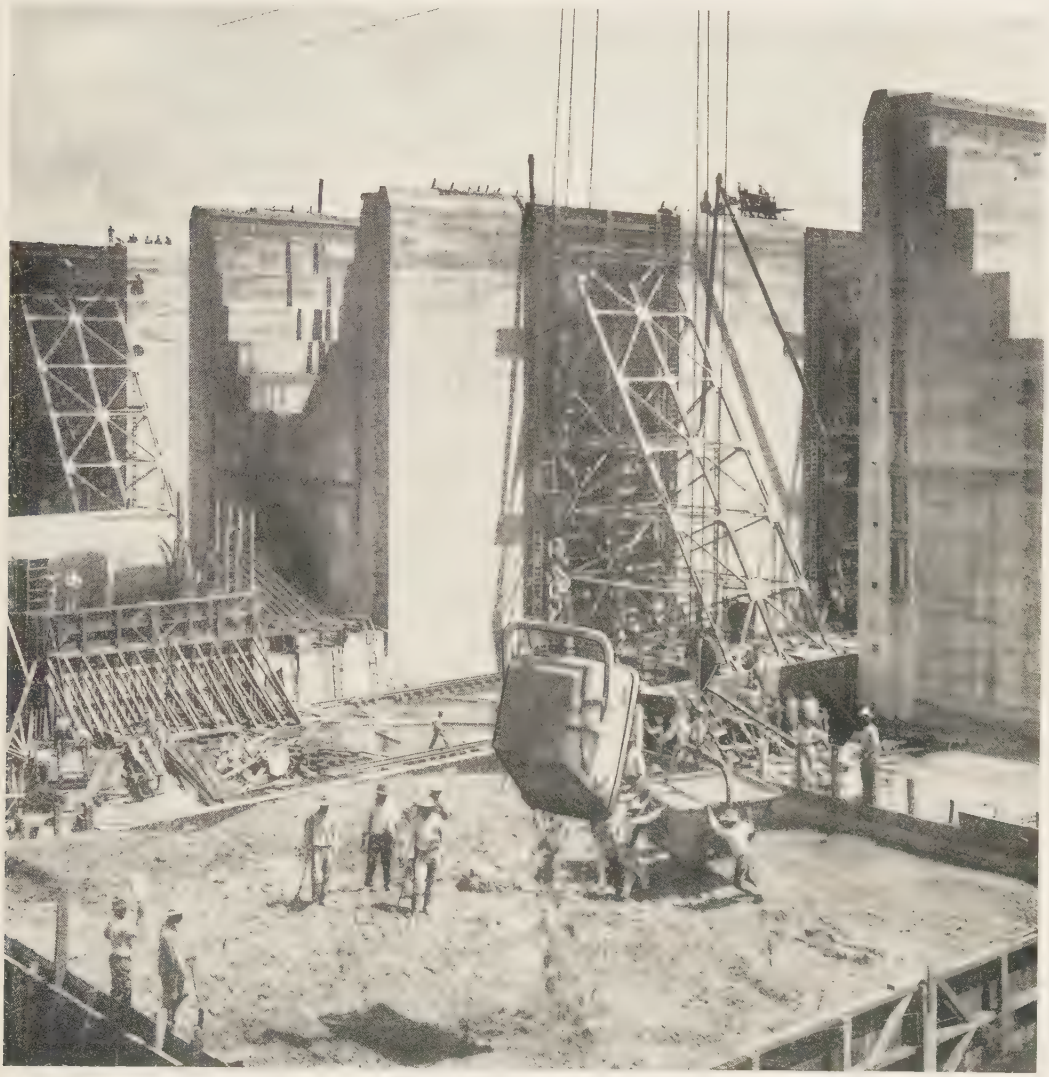
It is a tree with a trunk one or two feet in diameter at the base, and six or seven feet high, with twisted and contorted branches tapering abruptly, and covered with a smooth, thick, spongy bark, which gives it a bloated, dropsical appearance. It has small compound leaves which are shed annually. Before the leaves grow again the ends of the bare twigs are covered with a multitude of beautiful red flowers. (See also pages 179, 180, and 183.)— *Photograph by E. W. Nelson.*

THE CREEPING DEVIL CACTUS (*Cereus eruca*)

This is a species peculiar to Lower California. It grows in patches, covering the ground with its long, sinuous, reclining stems which, with their raised heads, have the appearance of a great band of enormous spiny caterpillars creeping away. It is known only from a small district near Magdalena Bay.— *Photograph by E. W. Nelson.*

THE EAST CHAMBER OF THE UPPER LOCKS AT GATUN, LOOKING SOUTH, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Each lock at Gatun is 110 feet wide and has a usable length of 1,000 feet. Note the men.



RECEIVING THE CONCRETE, PANAMA

Note the men standing on top of the wall on the extreme left. Nowhere else in the world has there ever been such a vast amount of masonry constructed on any single engineering project as is being built in the locks and spillways of the Panama Canal. In times gone by the masonry of all great projects, like the Pyramids of ancient times and the Assuan Dam of to-day, was made of natural rock; at Panama they make artificial rock, and make it so fast that one scarcely can believe his eyes. The concrete required on the whole project amounts to more than four and a half million cubic yards. This is enough to build up an airline street from New York to Washington, with six-room houses on both sides. Expressing the magnitude of the project in another way, it would make a regulation sidewalk nine feet wide by six inches thick, reaching more than twice around the earth. The Panama Canal must go down into history as the greatest effort man ever has made and perhaps ever will make to simulate the processes of geologic ages and do in days what nature required unreckoned years to accomplish.

SCENE IN THE GIANT FOREST OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK. NOTE THE TWO MEN STANDING BESIDE THE HORSE

The largest trees in the world are found in the Yosemite, the General Grant, and the Sequoia National parks. These trees grow to a height of over 300 feet and have a circumference of over 100 feet at the base, the bark sometimes exceeding forty inches in thickness. The rings in their trunks show that many of them are over 3,000 years old. For a hundred feet or more they are clear of branches, then great limbs the thickness of large trees extend above the tops of the pines of the surrounding forest.

Their branches are not swayed nor are their trunks bent by the fiercest wind; they stand calm, silent, and majestic — hoary hermits of the forest — unmoved and unaffected by the puny actions of the youthful world surrounding them. — *Photograph by Southern Pacific R. R. Co.*

A FIELD OF SEED ONIONS IN BLOOM, IN THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Upon the seed farms of California the United States and many parts of Europe are dependent. Seedsmen from half the world visit California yearly to inspect the fields and to arrange contracts, and seeds now go in car-lots even to France and to Holland — *Photograph from A. J. Wells.*

A FIELD OF SWEET PEAS, GROWN FOR SEED, 500 ACRES IN EXTENT, SANTA CLARA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Photograph by J. O. Tucker.

A FIELD OF RADISH IN BLOOM, GROWN FOR SEED ON A SEED FARM IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Photograph by J. O. Tucker.

THE TEVIS BAMBOO GROVE OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

This is the first grove of any size to be established in America. Mr. William Tevis, of San Francisco, the owner, bought a single plant of the "Giant Japanese Bamboo" from a Japanese nurseryman in San Francisco about twelve years ago, and from this single plant has grown a grove which is so strikingly beautiful that those who have seen it declare it to be one of the most fascinating things in the country. The graceful, plume-like stems rise over fifty feet in the air, and cast an enchanting shade on the carpet of brown dead leaves below. Some variety of bamboo can be grown in almost every part of the United States. No plant or tree can be put to so many uses as the bamboo.— *Photograph by P. H. Dorsett.*

A COON TAKING HIS OWN PICTURE BY PULLING A STRING BAITED WITH CHEESE AND FISH. (See pages 196 and 197.)

Picture shows he preferred the cheese to the fish. Note how he holds the cheese in his paws, eating like a monkey.— *Photograph by George Shiras, 3d.*

AN ALBINO PORCUPINE WHICH WAS BOTH BLIND AND DEAF

Photographed by George Shiras, 3d, for six successive years. (See page 194.)

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ALBINO PORCUPINE, BY GEORGE SHIRAS, 3D.

Mr. Shiras obtained flashlight pictures of this porcupine for six successive summers on White Fish Lake, Michigan. The animal was both blind and deaf. The porcupine is probably the only animal which could exist, in a state of nature, unharmed so many years when both blind and deaf. This specimen is the second albino porcupine that has been reported.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STAGHOUND "RANGER," FROM WHOSE FACE, HEAD, AND MOUTH 600 QUILLS WERE EXTRACTED AFTER HIS FIGHT WITH A PORCUPINE

The porcupine had taken a position beneath a log. As the dogs attacked him he turned and struck them terrific blows in the face with his short clubbed tail and at every stroke he left a mark like a cushionful of barbed needles. The dogs that could reach the porcupine bit him in the back and tail till mouth and tongue were a quivering mass of barbs. Mr. Coville states that the porcupine would have killed half the pack if they had not come to the dogs' assistance. Notwithstanding such an experience, the fighting dogs are always ready to attack a porcupine again.— *Photograph by Frederick V. Coville.*

THE STRING WAS CONNECTED WITH THE FLASH IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SHOW THE ANIMAL FULL LENGTH

The author varied the arrangement of the bait and flash so as to secure portraits of the coon in different positions. This coon was photographed almost every night during an entire summer; the flash in every case being sent off by the coon itself.— *Photograph by George Shiras, 3d.*

A FRONT VIEW OF THE COON, OBTAINED BY THE SAME METHOD AS EMPLOYED TO SECURE THE PRECEDING PICTURE

Though fully thirty pictures were made of this one coon, with several cameras set at different angles, Mr. Shiras never saw the animal. The wide distribution of the coon and his abundance in the more settled portions of the country, together with his voracious appetite, often makes him a nuisance to farmers. The coon shown here, and on pages 193 and 196, in a single night killed sixty young chickens. "While the coon is cunning, he is not only very inquisitive, but extremely daring when after a choice meal. Possibly, a million coons are trapped every year, and yet few are shot, except at night with the aid of dogs. The coon is almost wholly nocturnal," says Mr. Shiras, "for I have been on islands in the Gulf of Mexico which harbored untold thousands, and yet, although they were not molested, I seldom saw one in daytime."— *Photograph by George Shiras, 3d.*

A FLOCK OF WHITE SHEEP (*Ovis dalli*), PHOTOGRAPHED BY GEORGE SHIRAS, 3D, ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

Note the four rams on the snowfield in upper left corner of the picture. The keen vision of these sheep is practically their sole reliance for detecting danger. They always feed or rest on open ridges or hillsides devoid of bushes, from which they can have an unhampered view in every direction. (See page 201.)

CHINESE HIGH-CLASS FUNERAL, PEKING

A Chinese proverb is: "The most important thing in life is to be buried well."

WEDDING CHAIR OF A BRIDEGROOM, PEKING, CHINA

Photographs by William Wisner Chapin.

MANCHU WOMEN, PEKING, CHINA

The Manchu women walk free and untrammeled on their natural feet. With their long robes of brilliant colors and their tremendous head-dresses they add the best touches to the brilliant pageant of the streets of Mukden.— *Photograph by William Wisner Chapin*

THE SENTINEL EWE

After a long stalk on all-fours Mr. Shiras got within fifty feet. Note the extremely long legs of the ewe. The short black horns and white body have led many of the Alaskan miners from the Rocky Mountain States to mistake the ewes of these sheep for white mountain goats.

A BIG RAM PHOTOGRAPHED AT FIFTY FEET FROM AMBUSH

He jumped the instant after the shutter revolved, but left his picture behind him. Note the fine and graceful horns. (See page 198.)

Photographs by George Shiras, 3d.

A CLOSE VIEW OF THE GREAT RAINBOW ARCH, THE LARGEST AND MOST REMARKABLE NATURAL BRIDGE KNOWN

It is in the southeast corner of Utah, in a remote part of the Navaho Reservation. The arch is supposed by the Indians to represent the rainbow, or sun path, and one who passed under could not return without a certain prayer. Nearly beneath the arch are the remains of an ancient altar built doubtless by the cliff-dwellers, indicating that the bridge was probably an object of superstitious worship, even to this ancient people.— *Photograph by Joseph E. Pogue.*

THE RAINBOW ARCH AS SEEN FROM DOWN-CANYON. HEIGHT, 308 FEET; SPAN, 278 FEET

Its isolated position and beautiful symmetry are well shown by this photograph. Not only in size but in shapeliness does it surpass any of its rivals.— *Photograph by Joseph E. Pogue.*

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RAINBOW ARCH IN UTAH

Photograph and Copyright by S. M. Young.

ONE LIMB OF THE RAINBOW ARCH PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE BASE OF THE OPPOSITE LIMB

This picture brings out, perhaps, more than any other the imposing proportions of the structure. It is not the size alone, though this far exceeds the greatest masonry arches constructed by engineering skill; nor is it solely the graceful lines or curvature of maximum stability, but rather all of these, that combine to make this the most remarkable single arch now known. It would easily span, with room to spare, the dome of the Capitol at Washington; or, if hung over the Flatiron Building of New York, its limbs would come within a few feet of the ground, though to the west of Fifth Avenue on the one hand and to the east of Broadway on the other. The arch is carved from a buff-colored, fine-grained sandstone, brick-red upon its surface and stained with vertical streaks of a darker shade.— *Photograph by Joseph E. Pogue.*

SCENE IN THE PETRIFIED FOREST OF ARIZONA, ONE OF OUR TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Petrified Forest in Arizona contains a large quantity of petrified trees, none of which stand erect in place, as do many of the petrified trees in the Yellowstone National Park. The most prominent specimen is this great trunk, which forms a bridge across a canyon forty-five feet in width.— *Photograph by George R. King.*

CLIFF PALACE, LOOKING SOUTH. IN THE MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

In southwestern Colorado the dwellings of the extinct race of cliff-dwellers are preserved in the Mesa Verde National Park, established by the act of June 29, 1906. In the 42,376 acres included in this park there are about 400 cliff-houses of varying size. The period at which these cliff-dwellings were occupied and the cause of the depopulation are unknown, but there is no doubt that the buildings are prehistoric. The most impressive ruin in the park is Cliff Palace, a structure about 300 feet in length, built under the roof rock of an enormous cave. This ruin contains 146 living-rooms, including numerous large chambers used for assembly-rooms for the purpose of worship or council.— *Photograph by Pen-Dike Studio.*

GLACIERS OF THE SOUTHWEST SLOPE OF MOUNT RAINIER

In the center of it (the Rainier National Park) there is a lonely mountain capped with ice; from the ice-cap glaciers radiate in every direction, and young rivers from the glaciers; while its flanks, sweeping down in beautiful curves, are clad with forests and gardens and filled with birds and animals. Specimens of the best of nature's treasures have been lovingly gathered here and arranged in simple symmetrical beauty within regular bounds.— JOHN MUIR.— *Photograph by A. H. Barnes*

ICE FIELDS ON THE WEST SLOPE OF MIDDLE SISTER, OREGON

On steep inclines the climbing-rope and ice-ax are essential to a reasonable degree of safety.

Photograph by George M. Weister.

A FIELD OF ROSE-RED HEATHER ON MOUNT RAINIER

The red heather, by some called purple, more accurately speaking is deep pink of purple tint. Its growth is abundant between 5,000 and 6,000 feet elevation, on the slopes of Mt. Rainier. Its thick clusters of bell-like flowers display pleasing contrast to the rich green landscape.— *Photograph by A. H. Barnes.*

A SLOPE OF AVALANCHE LILIES IN THE RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

In eleven western States tracts of public land, varying in extent from several hundred to over two million acres, have been withdrawn from settlement and private exploitation and dedicated by act of Congress as national parks for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Within these great reserves may be found scenery and natural phenomena that are unequaled in their majesty and grandeur.— *Photograph by A. H. Barnes.*

TWO ROPE PARTIES OF THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA CROSSING THE GREAT SNOW-FIELD ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT VICE-PRESIDENT, NEAR FIELD, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AT OVER 10,000 FEET ALTITUDE

Photograph by Rev. George Kinney

A WINTER SCENE IN THE UPPER ENGADINE, SWITZERLAND

The valley of the Upper Engadine is famous as a health resort, the most popular place being Saint Moritz.

VIEW OF MOUNT McKINLEY, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN NORTH AMERICA, FROM THE TOP OF "EXPLORERS' PEAK," EIGHT MILES DISTANT

This photograph, taken from an elevation of 9,000 feet, brings out the mountain's great size. The Parker-Browne Expedition to Mount McKinley spent fifty nights continuously on the ice, and experienced difficulties as great in attaining an elevation of 10,300 feet as any to be encountered in reaching an altitude of 20,000 feet in the Himalayas. "Mount Aconcagua in the Andes was ascended to its summit — 23,080 feet — without putting a foot on snow, while we spent fifty nights and days on the ice in reaching an altitude less than half as high."— *Photograph by Waldemar H. Grassi.*

"THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES," ON THE SUMMIT OF THE CORDILLERA BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA

Cast from the cannon of the two nations this symbol of peace and fraternity was erected at the time of the border dispute, when the King of Great Britain acted as arbitrator. On a gigantic column, surmounted by a globe on which the configuration of the earth is outlined, this colossal figure, twenty-six feet in height, stands holding a cross in one hand, extending a blessing with the other. The motto on this banner proclaims "Peace to all nations," while the statue's base bears in Spanish the following legend: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace which they have sworn to maintain at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."— *Photograph from Harriet Chalmers Adams.*

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WATERFALL

Kaieteur Falls, in British Guiana. The drop is 741 feet, or about five times as high as Niagara. At the brink the falls are 369 feet wide.— *Photograph by Leonard Kennedy.*